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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Opposed to Tinkering with the Currency—Illness of Gen. Spinner—Redemption of Fractional Currency—Interesting Decision—Appointments—Cherokee Lands—Proclamation—Officers Going to the Army Reunion—Paraguayan Difficulty—First Meeting—Russian Exposition—Canadian Notification.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1869.

OPPOSED TO TINKERING WITH THE CURRENCY.

It is understood that the President considers the present condition of our finances most favorable to a speedy return to specie payments, and in his forthcoming message will urge such a measure upon Congress. He is opposed to all tinkering with the currency, and believes if the present Internal Revenue law be suffered to remain intact, and in another year such a tangible reduction of the public debt will have been effected, as well as enable the Government to safely and materially modify the taxes of all kinds. The resumption of specie payments, the President argues, will prevent fluctuations in gold, and break up the influence of the gold gamblers and save the people from the ruinous effects of an irredeemable currency.

OFFICERS GOING TO THE REUNION.

General Sherman, General Ely, Gen. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Assistant Attorney General J. L. Dickey, Second Assistant Postmaster General Giles A. Smith, and Third Assistant Postmaster General Terrell, Gen. Morgan L. Smith, Gen. David Hunter, Gen. Oliver, Prof. Eldridge, Col. J. C. McCoy of Gen. Sherman's staff, Gen. T. Crittenden, and Maj. Gen. Harry Fitch left here this morning for Louisville to attend the Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which takes place in that city on Wednesday. At Baltimore the party will be joined by Gen. J. Kirby Smith, Gen. Bingham, and others, and at Harrisburg by the New York delegation, consisting of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Sickles, Maj. Da Gras, and Mr. W. Church. They will go through to Louisville by special train, via, Indianapolis, and return here Friday next.

THE RUSSIAN EXPOSITION.

Ex-President Fillmore, Chairman of the Louisville Convention, has appointed Col. Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, and Robert T. Sanders, of Tennessee, Commissioners to have charge of the details of the preparation for the shipment of specimens of American industry to the Russian Exposition of 1870. The other four Commissioners are to be selected by President Grant. Mr. Fillmore, it will be remembered, was made an additional member and chairman of the Commission by the Convention. Samples of cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, hemp, &c., and any of the multiform productions or manufactures of the United States, neatly arranged in packages, with labels, can be sent to No. 36½ Broadway, city of New York, or to either of the agents named. A hundred thousand American specimens are called for, to show the importance and diversity of the productions in our country.

NOTIFICATION BY CANADA.

The Canadian authorities have notified our Government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal they will be unable to withstand the pressure from all parts of the Dominion urging them to do away with the system of fishery licenses, and compelling the American fishermen to remain outside the three mile limits of the shores of Canada, and to establish a duty on foreign coal, so as to give the market of western Canada to Nova Scotia coal, instead of having it supplied, as at present, from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and to place an export duty on pine timber, and on American breadstuffs, a large market for which is now found in Canada under free admission by the present Canadian tariff.

CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The attorney for Mr. Joy, the purchaser of the Cherokee neutral lands, had an interview with the President to-day for the purpose of presenting certain statements concerning the settlements made by parties on these lands other than the settlers embraced in the treaty stipulations, who, it is claimed, occupy the tracts to which they have no rights.

THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTIES.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day concluded its investigations of the Paraguayan difficulties. It is understood the preponderance of testimony sustained the accounts hitherto received of the cruelty and unjustifiable conduct of Lopez. It is believed, however, two reports will be made upholding opposite conclusions in regard to the matter under investigation.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL SPINNER.

General Spinner, U. S. Treasurer, is quite sick, and his physician, Dr. Bliss, has requested that he be kept very quiet. He has been unwell several days, but had attended to his official duties, and devoted much time to the preparation of his annual report. To-day, however, he is confined to his room.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced: Orrin J. Rose, of Ill., Consul at Acona, Italy; Jas. R. Wheeler, Mass., Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, vice Aaron Gregg, suspended; John G. Robeson, Tenn., Consul at Tangier, Morocco, vice F. A. Matthews, suspended.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner decides that special agents of the Post office are to be taxed only on the amount of their salary over $1,000, and not on the amount of additional payments to them on account of expenses.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

An official proclamation is to be made of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the direct exchange of mails between the New Orleans office and the office at the Belize, for Hodurass.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY REDEEMED.

Redemption of fractional currency for the week ending Saturday were one hundred and thirty millions.

FIRST MEETING.

The New England Society holds its first meeting for the season on Thanksgiving day.

NASHVILLE.

The Fifteenth Amendment Reported Against.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, November 15.—In the House to-day the Committee on Federal Relations reported in favor of the rejection of the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. The report was made the special order for to-morrow.

The Conference Committee on the Convention bill agreed to compromise by fixing the number of members at seventy-five, the election to take place on the third Saturday in December, and the Convention to meet on the second Monday in January. Both Houses accepted the compromise.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A Re-hash, a Fizzle—Coal and Iron Ore Discovered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, November 15.—The reunion of the Thirteenth Army Corps today was almost an entire failure, not over fifty persons being present.

Gen. Jno. A. McClernand is here.

Stone coal and iron ore has been discovered in Vermillion county, in this State, by Prof. Cox, State geologist.

—A large free trade meeting was held last night in Huston Hall, Dayton, O. The audience was of the most highest character, represented all the different interests and most of the talent and worth of the city. The meeting was organized by calling Maj. Gen. Thos. J. Wood to the chair. Prof. A. L. Perry, Mass., delivered an interesting address which was listened to throughout with closest attention.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869. NO. 266.

NEW YORK CITY.

Lottery Swindlers—The Byron Mystery—Erie Strike Again Ended—Liberal Bequests—Railroad Accident—Final Papers—The Drawback Frauds—The Erie-Vanderbilt Quarrel—On Duty—M. E. Missionary Society—Strange Proceeding.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 15, 1869.

The investigation of the alleged drawback frauds was continued to day, the case of Francis E. Howard being under consideration, and Koon, who has given evidence in other cases, testified to Howard's connection with the frauds, and that he exacted ten per cent. for passing the claims. The division of the spoils was as follows: The man who produced the checks, 40 per cent.; Caldwell & Co., 40 per cent.; Blatchford, 10 per cent.; and Howard the balance. The witness had seen Blatchford receive his share. Witness figured up Howard's profits at $250,000. The case was continued till Friday.

The Erie-Vanderbilt quarrel is before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. During the Erie war of last spring, Fisk and Gould repudiated the arrangements under which the fight of 1867 and 1868 was settled, and sought to recover the monies paid out thereunder. Among other suits brought, was one to recover nearly $5,000,000 paid in cash and bonds for shares of the company held by Vanderbilt. The suit was brought on the ground that this arrangement was perfected by a fraudulent conspiracy with the officers of the Erie Company. The relief demanded was special, making this case an equity suit. Arguments were made on the question of a jury trial and a decision reserved.

Assistant Treasurer Folger was on duty to-day, having received his commission and taken the oath of office.

The annual meeting of the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place to-day, and the election of officers was held, Bishop Morris being chosen President, Rev. Daniel Ferry Recording Secretary, Rev. Thomas Colton Treasurer, Rev. Duke Hitchcock Assistant Treasurer. Disbursements for the year have been $624,779, cash on hand $29,784, of which $125,495 was still due, leaving a balance in the treasury of $4,570.

It is stated that investigation of the business of C. H. Murray & Co., McEntyre & O'Brien, and Chester, Simmons & Co., lottery policy dealers in this city, who were recently arrested, has developed the fact that the Government has been defrauded out of $2,000,000 by means of false returns of income.

The remarkable article in the *British Quarterly Review* on the Byron mystery has been completed by a postscript in which it is asserted that Lady Byron, through her friend, Mr. Wilson, a month or so after the separation, positively disavowed the specific charge against Byron, which, later, Mrs. Stowe asserts with equal positiveness she made.

The Erie strike is believed to be about ended, the engineers having refused to join the brakemen.

General Wool left property valued at $650,000, which will be divided principally between his nephews and neices. Among his benefactions were $10,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic and $5,000 to the Troy Episcopal Theological Seminary. He added a codicil to his will a few days before his death setting aside $50,000 for a monument to his wife and himself.

An accident occurred Saturday night at the junction of the Dunkirk, Warsaw and Camden & Amboy railroads, by which Major H. A. Perine, station master and freight agent at Jamesburg, was killed.

The diplomatic correspondence exchanged between Secretary Johnson and the governments of the United States and Great Britain, at the close of the negotiations upon the Alabama claims, is published this morning. It adds nothing to what is known on this subject.

It is understood that General Babcock sailed on the Albany with the final papers relative to the annexation of St. Domingo. The iron clads Dictator, Saugus, Miantonomoh and Terror will arrive at St. Domingo simultaneously with the Albany.

The schooner Jno. Atwood, of Provincetown which arrived to-day from Baracoa reports having obtained a proper clearance from the authorities at Baracoa; she got under weight, and while passing the entrance was fired into and was hailed by the sentry who demanded there pass. Without waiting to hear any explanation he fired on us, upon which we sent the men who were towing us ashore for the pass. However the sentry again fired at us, and seriously wounded one of the crew named Henry Edwards. The bullet passed through both thighs. We were obliged to remove him to the hospital at Baracoa.

CHICAGO.

The Winnepeg Difficulty—Government Armory on Rock Island—Election Returns—Dishonest Postmaster, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The reports about the Winnepeg difficulties seem to be contradictory and ambiguous. A letter, dated Pembina, November, received at St. Paul, says that the opposition organized to the entrance of Governor McDougall into Selkirk was of a determined character, and evidently not a farce, as heretofore reported. McDougall was warned not to enter his dominion. He, therefore, stopped at a British fort on the boundary line and sent one of his party forward to inspect things, who has not yet returned.

The letter states that a large number of people are opposed to their incorporation into Canada, and demand the right to elect their own Legislature, which shall have power to pass laws of a local nature; a homestead and pre emption laws similar to that of the United States; donations of lands for schools and internal improvements, and the right to make treaties with the Indians.

The first building of the New York armory works on Rock Island is now completed, and is one most magnificent structures in the west. A large force of workmen are at work on the other buildings on the Island.

Returns from all the counties but two in Missouri make Fairchild's majority for Governor 9,000. Further returns show that G. W. Allen, Democrat, is elected to the Assembly from the Door and Kehawee district over D. A. Harris by 39 majority. The Assembly now stands, Republican 54, Democrats 39, Independent 2.

Cyrus McGowan, Postmaster at Knoxville, Ill., has been arrested for opening a registered letter and pocketing its contents.

Moolje Thackersjis and Toolsidas Jadavjee, two Hindoo merchants, are at the Sherman House in this city.

Mrs. Julia Taiman Ingersoll, wife of L. D. Ingersoll, one of the editors of the Chicago *Evening Post*, died this morning with consumption. She was a lady of fine literary abilities and most estimable in private life.

HUDSON, N. Y.

Terrible Boiler Explosion—The Shakers in Court—Interesting Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Grorm's paper mill, at Catskill village, this forenoon. The building was completely demolished, and several lives were lost. It is impossible to tell the full extent of the disaster. It is known that Mrs. Geo. Brandow, wife of the engineer, was instantly killed. The engineer met with instant death and is buried in the ruins. The explosion not only destroyed the mill, but shattered various buildings in the vicinity. The ice houses of Hiram Vansteenburg, adjoining, caught fire and were destroyed.

In the Shaker *habeas corpus* case of Sarah Ann Barbour, of Newdrop, Staten Island, against the New Lebanon Shakers for alleged illegal restricting of her child, the Court to day rendered a decision awarding the child to the custody of the mother, and deciding that the Shaker's illegally held and restrained her. The right of appeal to the next general term, which meets in Albany on the 6th of December, was granted to the defendant.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The French Emperor Reviews the Troops—Spanish Banquet to Minister Sickles—Emperor of Austria at Port Said—Empress Eugenie Expected—An English Ship Sails for the Suez Canal—Manifesto of the Opposition Members of the Corps Legislatif.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 15.—The Emperor, who still remains at the Palace at Compeigne, reviewed the troops encamped there yesterday, Sunday. He was greeted with enthusiam by the troops and people.

The manifesto of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif is published and is signed by twenty-eight deputies. They say the demand by the people of the right to govern themselves means an inevitable transformation, the necessity of which is each day proved more and more imperative. The opposition intend to use peaceful means to that end unless an attempt is made to silence them by force. The manifest indicates the reforms which the opposition will insist upon. They pronounce against the preliminary oath prescribed for members of the corps, and for the abolition of the military law; the country to be armed merely for self defence. The elective principle is the only one which will stand through all revolutions, and must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but kept clear from monarchial compromises, and the violence of demagogues.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Senor Rivero, President of the Constituent Cortes, entertained General Sickles, American Minister, at a banquet last night. The members of the Cabinet, the Deputies to the Cortes, and other distinguished guests were present. Complimentary toasts were exchanged, and the best feeling manifested towards the representative of the United States. Senor Rivero passed several hours in earnest discussion of the foreign and colonial policy of Spain. From an interchange of views had on this occasion important results are anticipated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—The Brazilian, a new vessel constructed expressly for the Suez canal traffic, sailed to-day for Port Said. She draws twenty feet of water. Other vessels of a similar construction are building in the English ship yards.

EGYPT.

LONDON, November 15.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at Port Said.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to reach that place to-morrow.

The weather is very fine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON, November 15,—*Evening*—Consols 93¾. American securities quiet and steady, '62s 85¾; do, '65s, 82¾; '67s, 85¾. 10-40s 77¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Bonds active and firm at 89@89¼. Erie 20¾; Illinois, 98½; Atlantic & Great Western, 26. Stocks steady.

PARIS, November 15.—Bourse quiet. Rents 71f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, November 15—Cotton steady. Middling, uplands at 11⅝@11¾, Orleans at 11¾@11¾, sales of 12,000 bales California white wheat at 10s, red western at 8s. 8d., winter at 9s, 1d. Western flour at 22s. 6d. Corn, mixed, at 28s. Oats 3s. 6d. Peas 41s. Pork 112s. 6d. Beef 80s. Lard 61s. Cheese 69s, Bacon 67s. 6d, for new. Spirits of petroleum 11½d. Refined 1s. 10d. Tallow 46s. 6d. Turpentine 27s. 6d. Linseed oil 31 pounds 10s.

LONDON, November 15 —Sugar 40s. Linseed oil 29s, Linseed 61s. 6d.

ANTWERPT, November 15—Petroleum closed flat at 60¾f.

BREMEN, November 15.—Petroleum firm at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, November 15.—Petroleum firm at 15mare bances 14 schilling.

HAVRE, November 15.—Cotton closed quiet.

ST. LOUIS.

Sale of Bonds—Return of Capt. Shaw from the Wreck of the Stonewall—Meeting to Celebrate the Union of Churches.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The county court to-day sold five thousand shares of Missouri Pacific railroad stock belonging to the county, to Hudson E. Bridge for $250,000 cash.

Capt. Shaw returned from the wreck of the Stonewall to-day, having completed his labors in searching for the dead. Sixty-one bodies have been found. None of the officers were recovered.

The Presbyterians yesterday celebrated the reunion of the Old and New School Churches, by a joint communion at the Central church in the afternoon and a joint meeting at the Walnut street church in the evening, both of which were largely attended.

CINCINNATI.

Sudden Death—Cause of Cattle Dying—Merchants Exchange—Going to Louisville.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—Geo. W. Ellis, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died suddenly in the street car, of apoplexy, this afternoon.

The arrival of hogs were larger to-day than any day previous.

John Pfeifer, distiller, asserts that the cattle dying recently at his distillery were poisoned.

N. M. Price offered his building to the merchants for an exchange for eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No action by the merchants.

A large delegation to the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, go to Louisville to-morrow evening, accompanied by the Newport band.

MEXICO.

Wm. H. Seward the Guest of the Mexican Republic.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 15.—A Mexican letter states that extensive preparations have been made in the City of Mexico for the reception of Mr. Seward. Rooms have been assigned for his reception at the National Palace, but in case he should prefer private quarters, suits have been prepared for him in one of the elegant private residences in the capital. A gentleman of distinction has been detached by Juarez to meet Mr. Seward and escort him to the city. This is the only instance in which foreigners have been made the guests of the Mexican Republic.

HAVANA.

Seventeen Cane Fields Burned—Chinese Executed—Tegnayehen Captured and Burned—Cholera.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, November 14.—On Thursday seven cane fields, in the vicinity of Los Cruces, were burnt. Since that time four Chinese were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized and immediately executed.

The settlement of Tegnayehen, which was defended by thirty volunteers, has been captured by the insurgents and burnt.

The cholera still prevails in the jurisdiction of Remedios.

Georgia State Fair.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MACON, November 15.—The city is crowded, and trains are arriving from all directions unable to properly accommodate the people. The fair building and grounds are stocked with articles for exhibition, but all is in confusion. The extra train, with thirty distinguished visitors on board, arrived at noon.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Further Particulars of the Railroad Disaster.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—The United States and District Courts to-day adjourned in respect to the memory of Judge Baldwin, killed by the railroad collision yesterday.

The cause of yesterday's railroad disaster is ascribed to the negligence of the switch tender at the connection of the Alemada and Western Pacific roads. Even after passing the switch the accident would never have occurred but for the thick fog bank which enveloped the western Pacific train, while the Alemada train had clear weather when the collision happened and for miles around on the level plains, trains can be seen a long distance ahead. The railroad officials rendered every assistance to the unfortunate passengers. Medical aid was promptly procured in the neighboring villages and this city. The scene of the calamity was visited by thousands of our residents, some in search of relatives and friends, others from curiosity. The track was immediately repaired. The following are the additional killed: Robert Owen, H. Peterson, Corral Hollow, J. B. Milliken, W. P. C. T. Owen, and an unknown man. Wounded Philip Riley, badly injured, Simon Meloche, leg dislocated, E. F. Fitch, leg fractured, Capt. Wadsworth badly crushed. Many others are injured, but were able to proceed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer Tarifa, from Liverpool, has arrived at Boston.

—The legislature of North Carolina met yesterday. No quorum was present. They adjourned until to-morrow.

—The steamship Helvetia from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. Among the passengers is Junius H. Browne, a well-known journalist.

—Gilmore W. Carr was crushed to death on Friday by being caught in the machinery of a mill in which he was employed, Mount Vernon.

—The grammar school house in Newton Centre, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning—supposed by an incendiary. It cost $40,000, and was insured for $25,000.

—Richard Engelhort, aged sixteen years, committed suicide by throwing himself under a railroad train on the Lebanon valley road Sunday evening while intoxicated.

—Robert W. Devine hung himself Sunday night in the Reading, Pa., jail, where he was confined for deserting his wife. He left a letter reproaching his wife for her evil ways.

—Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee arriving in Louisville by every train. Wedger Hall, where the reunion takes place, is being beautifully decorated.

—The *Herald's* Havana letter intimates that many members of the Spanish Club, of that city, despair of the condition of affairs in Cuba, and are leaving for Cuba solely after their own matters.

—Robert H. Goldsborough, convicted of murder last week in the Sussex county, Delaware, court, and sentenced to be hanged December 10th, escaped from jail at Georgetown Sunday night.

—O'Baldwin, the Irish pugilist, was sentenced to day, at Lawrence, Mass., to eighteen months imprisonment in jail for participating in a prize fight at Lynnfield some time since.

—The General has relieved the officers in command of Cinco Villas for incompetency and want of energy. It is reported that four hundred Spanish troops at Cinco Villas have joined the insurgents.

—Chief Justice Chase announced yesterday that the Court would adjourn from the 17th inst. to the 22d, and that the 20th would be set apart for motions, the Court adjourning from that day to the 29th.

—The Spanish expedition against Cienga de Zsapara, it is feared, will prove anything but a success, owing to the nature of the country, which five hundred insurgents could hold against the entire Spanish army.

—J. C. Bush Cashier of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the heart. The cause is supposed to be mental depression resulting from losses during the last panic.

—The amount of capital held by private banks in Cincinnati, in October, was $2,850,250.00. United States bonds, $656,275.00. Deposits, $1,020,000. Insurance of property insured in October, by all the Insurance Companies, $8,646,837.00 worth.

—An Irish society, Sunday afternoon, returning from a funeral, attacked a car load of passengers in Chatham Square, New York, beating the driver and seriously injuring many others. The riot lasted two hours, but was finally quelled by the police.

—Seventeen dead bodies have been recovered from the wrecked cars in the railroad accident near Oakland, California on the morning of the 13th. It is estimated that there are twenty wounded at the scene of the disaster, which is described as heart-rending in the extreme.

—A rumor having been circulated that the Second National Bank of Cleveland was heavy losers by the defalcation of Mr. Buell, late Cashier, the Directors of that institution publish a card assuring the public that its responsibility is unimpaired, and pledging themselves that all obligations shall be promptly met.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Cotton closed firm, with a fair demand at 23¾@24c; sales of 2,200 bales; receipts, 3,819 bales; exports to Vera Cruz 229. Flour firm at $6.25@6.50@6.62. Corn is scarce and firm; white $1.25. Oats firm at 64@65c. Bacon held at 17¾@20¾c for shoulders, clear rib, and clear sides. Bran held at $1.25. Hay scarce and firm at $32. Mess pork $31.50. Lard dull; tierces 17¾@18¾c, kegs 19@20c. Sugar firm; prime 12¾c, yellow clarified 13c. Molasses; prime 72c, and choice 78c. Whisky; western rectified $1.15@1.17. Coffee quit; fair 15@16¼c, and prime 16½@17c. Gold 125¾. Sterling 57¾. New York Sight Exchange ¼ premium.

ALBANY, November 15.—The cattle supply is over 200 head short of last week, and the quality only a trifle better. There were but very few choice cattle in the market, and they were gobbled up quickly at very full prices, in some instances at ½c advance over prices realized last week, while other sales show no improvement. The highest price was 9c for 13 head of superior Ohio steers, averaging 1530 pounds. Very fine fat Kentucky steers brought 8¾c, and light-er weights 8¾c. Sheep and lambs dull; rates for sheep, 5¾@6c; lambs, 5¼@6½c. The hog market is firm: Michigan, 9¼@10¼c; Illinois, 10c bid.

CHICAGO, November 15.—In the afternoon No. 2 Wheat sold in a moderate way at 87@87½c seller the month, 89¾c buyers the month and 90c seller December. Corn was lower, selling at 72@73¾c seller the month and cash, 71¾@72½c seller the year. Oats firm at 36c cash. Provisions were quiet and firmer; Mess Pork $28 seller February, $28.50 on spot. Rough sides 14c. In the evening the market was quiet and steady.

OSWEGO, Nov. 15.—Flour in good demand; sales 2,300 bbls at $6.25 for No. 1 spring. Wheat—Sales 1,000 bush; sales 1,200 bu No. 2 at 92c. Barley dull; sales on Saturday of 2,000 bu up lake Canada at $1,05; to-day quiet. Peas dull; sales 2,000 bu Canada at $1,10 free. Canal freights 17@17½c; barley 14c to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston $1, to New York 80c, to Albany 78c.

BUFFALO, November 15.—Freights closed at 11c on oats, 17c on corn, 20c on wheat to New York. Flour neglected. Wheat dull; sales 7,800 bush Cheboygan Club at $1,08. Corn firm; sales 30,000 bush No. 2 western at 66c on spot and to arrive. Oats lower and dull; sales 17,000 bush at 56c. Barley dull; sales 1,000 bush Canada at $1 for bagged and delivered. Other articles unchanged.

NASHVILLE, November 15.—Cotton; market quiet; low middling 22¾c, and good ordinary 22¼c. Wheat; red $1,10, amber $1,15, and white $1,20. Rye $1,00. Corn $1,08. Oats 65c. Barley $1,25. Flour $6@7 for superfine to fancy. Bacon sides 20c; hams 22c, shoulders 18c. Lard 19c.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—Flour free sales for export. Wheat quiet at $1,10@1,15. Legal tenders 79¾.

CITY COUNCILS.

A Special Meeting—Petitions, Communications, Ordinances, Resolutions, &c.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of this city was held yesterday, Monday, November 15th, 1869, at 2 o'clock.

Select Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Craig, Dickson, Gallaher Gross, Hailman, Hartman, Jones, Kane, Kehew, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Murdoch, Murray, McClelland McEwen, McManon, Ogden, Phillips, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Shipton, S. J. Wainwright, Watson, White, Wilson and President McAuley.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

The President announced that the meeting was a special one, and had been called at the request of the Street Committee. He further stated that hereafter he would require members to refrain from personalities in discussion or debate.

The Chairman presented a communication from the Controller, asking Councils to make certain transfers as follows:

GENTLEMEN: At your October meeting a resolution directing the Controller to make transfers from certain appropriations to meet deficiencies in others, passed your branch, but did not reach the Common Council in time to be acted upon, and as the estimate then made was insufficient to meet the expenses, you will please recall it and pass the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers of appropriations:

From No. 2, Salaries, to No. 6, Water Works, $4,280; from No. 18, Finance, to No. 6, Water Works, $1,798.68; from No. 18, Finance, to No. 14, Board of Health, $600; from No. 8, Gas Lighting, to No. 7, Streets, $3,618.31; from No. 16, City Property, to No. 7, Streets, $1,889.89; from No. 11, Allegheny Wharf, to No. 21, Fire Alarm Telegraph, $686.68.

The report was received, and on motion of Dr. Gross the action of Councils changing appropriations at a former meeting was reconsidered.

On motion, the resolution was then adopted.

On motion, the order of business was suspended in order to take up unfinished business.

The business from the Street Committee, for the consideration of which the special meeting had been called, was reported from C. C. and taken up. It consisted of a number of ordinances for the opening of streets having been previously passed in C. C., but referred back to that body by S. C. The ordinances were corrected and passed in C. C., and S. C. concurred.

Mr. Phillips presented the bill of E. C. Matthews, for serving grading and paving notices. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Gallaher rose to make an explanation of what had been said by the chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, relating to himself.

The chair ruled him out of order.

Mr. Hartman moved that Mr. Gallaher be allowed to proceed. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Gallaher commenced his remarks, when he was again ruled out of order by the Chairman, for indulging in personalities.

He was allowed to proceed again, and stated that he had been misrepresented by the Chairman of the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform in certain matters pertaining to his, the Chairman's, report.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following business from Common Council was taken up and disposed of:

Petition for gas on St. Patrick's alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

Ordinance for numbering the houses in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards. Passed finally.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Twenty-seventh street. Laid on the table.

Petition for viewers on Roberts street. Concurred in.

Petition for survey of Four Mile Run Road. Referred to Survey Committee.

Petition for gas lamps on Crawford street, Bedford avenue and Scott alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

A resolution referring the claim of Hastings & O'Neil, for grading and paving, to the Finance Committee, with power to act. Concurred in.

A resolution instructing the Controller to report the amount paid the City Engineer and the amount paid by said officer into the City Treasury. Adopted.

The report of the Street Committee was read and received.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Scully presented a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to provide suitable fences to guard against accidents, at Forbes and Brady streets, and on Second avenue, adjoining the Birmingham bridge. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Coffin a resolution for a gas lamp on Third avenue and Ferry street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Kehew the petition of Gains Bauer relative to damage sustained by him in consequence of the water flowing into his cellar. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Jones an ordinance for new viewer on Boundary street. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance for grading an alley in Reis and Berger's plan, Thirteenth ward. Read three times and passed.

Also, the report of viewers on the opening of Herron avenue. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on the opening of Lincoln avenue. Approved.

Also, a petition and an ordinance for the extension of Landwehr street. Accepted.

Also, and ordinance for the grading and Macadamizing of Larimer avenue. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Brown, from the Ordinance Committee reported back the following. The gentleman from the Twenty first ward, then, He came in so familiar that I can hardly help using it. His ward is not so familiar. He talks about economy. I think it is economy to hire a good officer—economy is saving money. It is saving money to increase this salary, in proof of which I will state that for the first nine months in 1868 the amount of money turned over to the City Treasury from the Mayor's Clerk was $6,295, while for the same time, in 1869, the amount was $18,595, a difference of $12,000. It is economy to have a good officer, and such a one is Mr. Patterson. We all know that if you, Mr. President, were to need legal services, you, or perhaps any gentleman in this house, would give Mr. Penney possibly three times as much as myself on the score of competency. [Laughter.] On the same ground then I am in favor of this increase, and this Council need not be afraid of being flooded with petitions from other officers. Councils should be judges of the efficiency of their officers, and how much they should be paid, and there should be no fear of any "flooding." Mr. Morgan reiterated his argument that this was not the proper time.

After some further discussion, objection was made to the passage of the ordinance, and a vote for the suspension of the rules being lost, it was laid over.

MORE PETITIONS.

Mr. Penney, petition for opening of Homewood avenue. Referred to Road Committee. Also, petition for extension of Landwehr street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Boggs, petition for grading Mulberry alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Hare, an ordinance supplementary to the ordinance providing for the arrest of rioters, gamblers, suspected thieves, prostitutes, disorderly persons, &c., &c. Laid over under the rules.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

Mr. Houston called up the report of the Market Committee in relation to a proposed new Market House on Fifth avenue, corner Miltenberger street. The report was accompanied by a resolution recommending the purchase of this site and the construction of the Market House on the plan as heretofore published. In Select Council the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Sims moved to concur.

Mr. Moorhead presented a resolution which he said his colleague, Dr. McCandless, wished him to present, providing for the purchase of a site on Centre avenue for $25,000. He offered it as an amendment to the report.

Mr. Houston thought the resolution out of order, as it destroyed the original resolution. He contended that the report should first be disposed of, and then the resolution could come up as new business.

Mr. Penney was opposed to the purchase of any property by the city for market purposes. He thought a better plan would be to allow market houses to be built by private corporations, as it was done in eastern cities. In the present state of the city's finances he thought any increase in her liabilities would be very inexpedient. The plan, as proposed, to allow the market to be built by private corporations, backed by the city, the profits to be given to the city after the institution had been paid for, was very problematical.

Mr. Scott thought it unwise for the city to engage in any new enterprise of this kind, in the present state of her finances.

Mr. Morgan did not believe the city had any money to spare in speculative ideas. He thought the gentleman who proposed to build the market house should go further and buy the ground also. Thus they could make it a speculation upon their own responsibility. He would not even then favor giving a private corporation the privilege to build such a structure without binding them to turn it over to the city as soon as they had been refunded, together with six per cent. interest for their money.

After some further discussion Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules and a concurrence of the Select Council in the adoption of the resolutions.

The yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bell, Borger, Black, Carroll, Case, Caskey, Chislett, Dunseath, Fleming, Gerner, House, Houston, Hutchinson, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kremer, Lanahan, McCarthy, McKelvy, McMasters, Meyer, Moorhead, Nixon, Palmer, Pearson, Reed, Rook, Seiferth, Sims, Weldon and Welsh—33.

Nays—Albeitz, Gildenfenny, Hare, Lockhart, McLaren, Moore, Morgan, Penney, Rebman, Scott, Verner, Wilson and Tomlinson, President—13.

The motion was accordingly lost, a three-fourths vote in its favor being required.

On motion of Mr. Moorhead the resolution offered by him was referred to the Market Committee.

Mr. McKelvy presented a resolution instructing the Market Committee to examine and report upon what terms a suitable site for a new market house could be purchased. Referred to the Market Committee.

Mr. McCarthy called up the report of the Water Committee.

The Chairman stated that business from Select Council was first in order.

A resolution from the Controller was then read, and the action of Select Council concurred in.

Mr. McCarthy—Now, Mr. President, I move that the rules be suspended and the report of the Water Committee be taken up. I insist upon my motion.

Mr. Morgan—(Rising with a pondrous document grasped fiercely in his hand, and a determined air.) Mr. President, I move that the report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be taken up.

Mr. McCarthy—My motion is in order, and I want the chairman to put it now.

President—I didn't hear any second to the gentleman's motion.

Several voices—I second it; I second it.

A vote was then taken on the motion to suspend, which was lost, twenty-one voting against and nineteen in favor.

Mr. Reed.—I move we adjourn.

Mr. Jones, excitedly.—No, Mr. President, I have a resolution—that is—

Mr. McMurray.—Let us finish up the business and—

Several voices.—Let us adjourn.

A vote was taken on the motion to adjourn, which was decided lost by the President. A decision was then called for amid great confusion, motions, resolutions all called for business, when a standing vote was taken on adjournment, and the question decided affirmatively.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.

A Portion of Hartupee's Machine Shop Destroyed—Origin of the Fire Unknown—Loss About $10,000, Fully Insured.

Last night, at about ten minutes to twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the old machine shop connected with the works of Mr. Andrew Hartupee, located at the corner of Short and First streets, opposite the Duquesne School House.

The portion of the building in which the fire originated was an old two story brick structure, which had been formerly occupied as the main shop. A new four story building, however, a short distance above it on First street, had been erected, and nearly all of the machinery and valuable patterns removed there about ten days ago.

The upper story of the old building, however, contained a large quantity of old patterns worth about $8,000, but costing, when new, three times as much. Below on the first floor was a lot of machinery, which was to have been removed as soon as the arrangement were made for it in the new building.

About an hour before the fire broke out officer Brown thought he smelled burning wood in the neighborhood of the shop, and to satisfy himself made an examination from the outside of the premises, but discovered nothing, remaining his last round he observed the flames breaking out from the roof near the smoke stack. The alarm was struck from box three, and the engines were on the ground in a few minutes, but before they had arrived the whole roof was on fire and the flames were quickly consuming the patterns in the upper story. The firemen worked at saving the other part of the building, and succeeded in keeping the flames in check, although that portion in which the fire originated was destroyed. The building was not very valuable, and the machinery on the first floor was damaged principally by water. Most of it will be of use again. The patterns are a total loss. The entire damage will amount to about $

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County

TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1869.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 89@89¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 127@127¼.

THE CITY COUNCILS held a special meeting yesterday. There was no business of importance transacted in either branch worthy of note. The question on the purchase of the Coleman Hallman site for new water works was brought up in the Common branch, but under a rule requiring three-fourths of all members present, action was delayed, objection having been made to the consideration at a special meeting of so important a question. The Fifth avenue market project met with similar fate, but in both instances a majority of the members, as the last vote demonstrated, were in favor of the questions as adopted in the Select branch.

LAND, HO!

We have more than once, of late, adverted to the plainly manifest indications that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Annual Report, which will be laid before Congress and the country within the next three weeks, would pointedly call attention to the practicable condition under which the finances of the Government and of the country might be placed upon a cash basis by or before the end of the present fiscal year. We have not submitted any suggestions for or against the real merits of that proposition, being content with such mere mention of plain facts, and of the potent inferences from them, as would inform our readers as to the actual drift of the financial current. The most prominent of these facts has been the clearly manifest opinion of Secretary Boutwell that, under the conditions specified, such a resumption would be entirely practicable. And the inference was unavoidable that in this direction would lay the policy of the Government.

It might have been inferred, also, with equal propriety, that the Treasury Department could not have reached this conclusion, and that the Secretary would not assume the critical responsibility involved in presenting recommendations of such marked consequence to the financial interests of the country, without the cordial concurrence of the President himself. It does not, therefore, surprise any one, who has thoughtfully observed the course of recent developments to learn that the suggestions and recommendations of the Treasury Report are to be sustained and enforced in the forthcoming message.

The financial policy of the Administration is thus clearly foreshadowed: 1st. No essential disturbance of the present scheme of internal taxation; 2d. The least possible amount of tampering with the basis or the volume of the present currency; 3d. The preservation, intact, of all the existing sources of revenue supply; 4th. The persevering reduction of the public debt by the instrumentalities which have been already attended with such marked success; 5th. Modification of the present taxes at the earliest moment consistent with the maintenance of that policy of reduction; 6th. Resumption of cash payments by the Government, and equally, of course, in the business of the people within the twelve months ensuing. These positions, unless all the signs are deceptive, will be presented to the country, at the opening of the session, and sustained with all the power of facts, of convincing argument and of the official influence of the Administration. And we hazard little in predicting that, with more or less of latitude in the adjustment of a large variety of collateral questions, these positions will command the approval of Congress

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This great thoroughfare, which was formerly known as the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, was, while it bore that name, constructed as far as Sheridan, a little town near the western border of Kansas, 405 miles west of Kansas City, on the Missouri river. So far it received from the Government the same subsidy that the Union Pacific Railroad, running west from Omaha, received; but the subsidy voted to it by Congress was limited to that point, and the work lay suspended for a period of nearly two years.

Sheridan is in the very midst of the plains, and is, in itself, a place of no commercial importance whatever. It has no settled population around it, and nothing to sustain it except that it has been for a while the terminus of the road, the place where the trade of the regions beyond, principally New Mexico and Colorado, is transferred from the railroad trains to wagon trains. This has given it for the past two years an importance which it will only retain as long as it is the terminus of the road, which will be but a few months longer.

Yet, although that road begins at the Missouri, where it has several first class eastern connections, and at present terminates in the heart of the great uninhabitated plains, its trade and travel are enormous, and its revenues very remunerative. Few roads in the country are yielding better returns upon the cost of construction. This is mainly owing to the amazing rapidity with which Kansas, east of the Plains, is filling up with population. That part into which emigration is pouring so rapidly has a breadth from east to west of from 220 to 240 miles. Beyond that the country will not settle rapidly, except by herdsmen, to which business it is well adapted, or will be when the Indians and wolves shall cease to prowl over it. About two hundred miles west of the Missouri there is one of the finest regions of arable land perhaps on the continent, and directly beyond that there is a belt of more rugged and broken country, well watered and full of beautiful little valleys, which is perhaps the best adapted to the dairy business of any place in the United States, as has been practically proven. So far, therefore, this road is a great success.

Recently the Company resolved to push the road on to Denver. The success of what they had done inspired the confidence of capitalists; and now we witness what has never before been seen, a great railroad pushing out far beyond the boundaries of settlement by private enterprise unaided by the Government. Early in the past summer the surveyors began their work at Sheridan, and about the first of November the survey was completed to Denver. Already contractors are at work and some miles of the track laid west of Sheridan. The work will be vigorously prosecuted, and in a few months a direct communication by rail to Denver, and to many of the mining towns of Colorado, will be effected. This will be of immense commercial importance to the whole country, and especially to manufacturing cities like this; for perhaps there is no State or Territory in the whole Union that needs and will require such an amount of machinery as Colorado. The mines of that region, especially those of gold and copper, are practically unlimited; and all that is needed to render them remunerative is cheaper transportation.

It is a fact not known to many, or not thought of, that the U. P. Railroad (the Omaha road) does not touch Colorado at all. It is true that a branch road from Cheyenne City, in Wyoming Territory, to Denver, is far advanced and will soon be completed. The distance is about 120 miles almost due south along the base of the mountains. But the best part of Colorado, both in soil and minerals, lies to the southeast of Denver, and in the magnificent parks lying just above it in the heart of the mountains, to the west and southwest.

The surveyors, some sixty miles east of Denver, on the plains, found far reaching mines of coal of excellent quality, lying in horizontal strata, one of which is seven feet and half in thickness; another of between three or four feet, divided from the first by a stratum of shale of about the same thickness. The value of this coal, in such a place, can hardly be estimated. All along the base of the mountains coal is very abundant, some times lying in horizontal, sometimes in vertical strata. It is not strictly bituminous, nor is it anthracite. It is solid, jet black, and glossy; it burns brightly with a clear, bright flame, but with little smoke, leaving gray ashes.

The surveyors, in their letters, speak of the magnificent views of the mountains which they have from the line of the road for many miles as they approach Denver. Pike's Peak, among the rest, looms up in its grandeur in the southwest; and is in full view for a long distance. The magnificent scenery and the salubrious climate of the region which this road opens up will make it the most attractive which tourists can take in the pursuit of health and recreation.

This company, we are informed, have purchased the road from Denver to Cheyenne City, so that as soon as the Denver branch of the Kansas Pacific road shall be completed, the line from Kansas City to San Francisco will be just as open, clear and unbroken as that from Omaha. Meantime, the original design to carry the main line of this road through New Mexico and Arizona to the Pacific and the Gulf of California, reaching all the important ports from San Francisco to Guyamas, is adhered to and will unquestionably be carried out.

MONUMENT HILL.

In accordance with the almost unanimous expression of the public preference, both at the recent election and in the preceding discussions of the subject, the location of the Monument, to the memory of those soldier citizens of Allegheny county who gave their lives for their country during the war of the rebellion, has been finally and permanently fixed upon the Seminary Hill, in Allegheny. This very remarkable eminence rises nearly if not quite one hundred feet from the almost level station which that city occupies, with a position thrown well forward from the main river hills, so that it is surrounded on all sides by the populous town. No situation could have been more happily designed for the intended structure, had it been necessary, for a location on that side of the river, that an artificial elevation should have been prepared. The Monument itself will undoubtedly be a work of such magnitude and of such conspicuous taste and beauty, as shall be justified by the very handsome fund already set apart for its cost. When completed, it will be visible from almost every part of the two cities; from the Pittsburgh side of the river, it will certainly be better seen than if it were situated on this side of the Allegheny. It will also strike prominently upon the eyes of travellers entering and leaving the city by the river, and by every railway but one which radiates from this central point.

Now that the question of location, for a while so much vexed, has been determined, it is pleasant to know that the work of construction will be proceeded with at once, both in the erection of the Monument itself and in the due preparation of its magnificent natural pedestal, the Hill itself. In these labors, the Committee of the Association and the Park Commissioners will, we are assured, co-operate most harmoniously and efficiently, so that there shall be no needless delays in the completion and formal dedication of this testimonial of the deep popular affection cherishing the memory of our dead brave.

THE CORNER.

We take the following contribution to the current oil corner literature, from the Philadelphia "*Press*" of the 12th inst., for the double purpose of commending its morals as applicable to "Cornering" whether the same be engineered by bulls or by bears, and of condemning the fling at the "smoky borough" of Pittsburgh, "a suburb of Philadelphia". The *Press* should know that suburbs are the out growth or overgrowth of cities, and that in this view of the word, Philadelphia is our suburb, to a much greater extent, than we are theirs, as for every man or dollar they have sent to us, we have sent two or more to them. In the sense of the "*Press*", Buffalo might be called a suburb of New York, but not so of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. We have the authority of an eminent jurist, the late Judge Grason, for saying that the smoke we are twitted about, is the smoke of a vast industry, a thing to be proud of.

A PETROLEUM CORNER.

Cincinnati has her hogs, Chicago her grain, New York her gold and watered stocks, Pittsburgh her oil. Heretofore on 'Change these former staples have been mighty foot balls tossed to and fro by excited players, who miscalled their game business, and in the heat of the play they whom the ball struck went down, with their families and creditors, a wreck and ruin. Oil so far has been exempt from the gambling of the market, probably because it was a staple of the quiet and respectable Keystone wealth of Pennsylvania, and the sedate, sussiable spirit of the old Quaker founders extended across the Alleghenies and held rule there. Certain it is that thus far the respectable borough of smoke, which the Pennsylvania Central has made a suburb of Philadelphia, has never disgraced the parent city by any very undue behavior in the market, but now comes Pittsburgh, and says that oil shall henceforth be raised to the level of hogs and grain and Vanderbilt stock, and that she is going to have a "corner." With a fine eye to the dramatic effect of contrast, the time to try this double-edged toy has been fixed for the grand reunion gathering of the Old and New School General Assembly.

The local press lecture the operators soundly, but apparently the gamblers have gone to work systematically and with some considerable shrewdness. A million of dollars, says the *Dispatch* in an able editorial, has been put in the pool already, and operations have already commenced. It is said that many of the banks have been involved in the transaction, most of them unintentionally. Three months must elapse before the corner will be perfect, and it will require the controlling, one way or another, of some $12,000,000.

It is in this three months' business that the danger lies. As much of the oil as possible must be kept up the river, and to do that all the moral pressure and high toned tactics of the James Fisk, Jr., order are being employed: but should the river rise, should the rains decend, and the flood come, then, too, will fall grief and loss on the corner men.

Our advice to the ambitious operators of Pittsburgh is to stop before their taste for this kind of game is up. In playing "pussy wants a corner," remember somebody is always left out in the cold. We give them this advice merely for their pockets. We leave the care of their souls to the General Assemblies. As Pittsburgh is the representative city of Calvinism in the United States, of course it would be indecorous in us to interfere in things spiritual just at this juncture.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Condition of the Crops.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICAL DIV. } Washington, D. C., Oct. 30, 1869. }

The great agricultural lesson of the season inculcates the necessity of draining and thorough culture. It is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season, from the alternate drowning and scorching of farm crops, at two hundred millions of dollars. Reports from drouth parched regions declare the crops "in fair condition on lands well worked," and that the effect of the heat was "aggravated by want of cultivation as dry weather set in;" that on drained soils, properly cultivated, fine crops were obtained, while on wet and undrained lands, and fields neglected or half cultivated, a failure was imminent. The crop returns of Great Britain (where the early season was similar to ours) enforce the same lesson, though a far smaller proportion of British lands are undrained or poorly cultivated.

Corn.—The general apprehension of serious failure in the corn crop of the more northern States has been materially modified by the sunny weather in September, and exemption from killing frosts up to October 1st. Early frosts in some portions of the eastern and middle States checked ripening and left the frosted fields in an immature and damaged condition; but the injury is comparatively slight in extent and limited in area. As a whole, the crop has had an unusually favorable maturing season, resulting in a very gratifying amelioration of the prospect for a supply of this important staple; yet a full crop—which should not be less than 1,150,000 bushels—can by no means be expected. When the harvest is over, and local estimates are completed, the aggregate will attest a moderate yield, yet an ample sufficiency for all the wants of the country.

Wheat.—Had the spring wheat been equal to the winter, the crop would have been enormous. Throughout the South the yield is unusually large, and the quality excellent. In Illinois, the counties reporting an increase equivalent to ten per cent, or more are almost without exception in the southern part of the state, below the fortieth parallel—the winter wheat region; those claiming eight tenths of a crop or less are, with one or two exceptions, spring wheat counties. Indiana grows a larger proportion of winter wheat, and consequently has this year produced a much better average yield than Illinois. Ohio, another winter wheat State, exhibits a remarkable increase in nearly all the wheat growing counties.

Wheat is quite variable in quality, much of the winter variety being superior, and some of it in the west injured by wet weather or lodging—spring wheat did not generally mature so perfectly, and much of it in the northwest was injured in the shock or destroyed by floods. Complaints are made in some localities of disappointment in the yield in threshing.

Oats.—Rarely has there been a better season for oats than the present, very few of the States returning a less increase than ten per cent., and some giving thirty or thirty five per cent. The quality is generally superior. The cool wet weather of the spring and early summer were favorable to this crop.

Rye.—This minor grain crop has scarcely held its own in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and some of the Southern States, but has yielded abundantly upon an increased area in most of the States, particularly those upon the Atlantic slope.

Barley.—An attempt has been made, with a fair show of success, to enlarge the production of this grain and terminate the scandal of its importation. The quality is generally good.

Buckwheat.—This crop is less than an average, except in the New England States and in the northwestern.

Potatoes.—The season has been too dry for either kind of potatoes in the South and on the Atlantic coast to New York. New England generally has a good crop, and it is unusually good in the west, with the exception of Minnesota. The product of sweet potatoes is manifestly decreased.

Tobacco.—The condition of this crop is not favorable to a large production. About two thirds of a crop is expected in Maryland and Virginia, and not exceeding nine tenths in Kentucky and other portions of the west.

Sorghum.—The condition of sorghum is comparatively low in most of the States. The moisture and coolness of the early part of the season were unfavorable to growth and to the development of the saccharine element in the plant.

Fattening Cattle.—A slight increase is reported in the aggregate numbers of fattening cattle, as well as in their average condition. Some of the States fail to maintain a full average, among which are New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Illinois.

FALL PLOWING.

Not within the memory of the oldest farmer has there been such a sod as now. Hills and plains that were almost barren are covered, and all apparently with an equally dense turf. So did the country never look before. It is the result of two seasons. The late spring and fall rains of last year established the sod, which, notstanding the drought that intervened, and now the present moist season finishes it.

This is of course a great gain to the farmer. Here he has fertility from the atmosphere, the best that can be obtained, and thus most ready for use. He needs but turn this down, which has cost him no money nor labor, but which the abundant storehouse of nature has provided for him. And this is the best that he can do with it—with at least a large share, for the grass the year to follow if the season is not favorable, will not do so well as grain would.

Where there is a rather stiff clay sod we would say plow in the fall. If the land has been accustomed to shallow plowing, cut a little deeper; an inch is not too much. This on the top exposed to the frost, the rains and the snows will be pretty much corrected by the time the corn wants to be planted, which is not till somewhat late in comparison with other grains, giving the sun also a chance. This raw topsoil mixed with the rest—which the cultivator or harrow will do—and having been acted upon for a long time by the various elements, and now made one with the rest of the soil, is just as good a bed for corn as if the raw soil had not been brought up and better, if the subsoil is good, in which case it will be improved—what the age, we may say, needs—a bringing up of the fertile soil.

It is a good general rule to plow all clay soil in the fall. If sod, plow earlier; if stubble, later. But both would be better turned in the winter, if that were practicable. What experience we have had in this way has been corroborative of the benefits of winter plowing. The difficulty is, not having the frost out or the snow away, but in getting the land dry enough.

Here your insects and foul weeds are exposed, and there is no chance for the grass. It is as if the land were plowed in the spring, and yet had the benefit of winter. Nothing is finer than this.

FALL WORK IN THE WINTER.

The fall is generally the best season in the year for making improvements in the garden. After the field is mostly out of the way, men and boys have more time to attend to such matters in the spring, when there is a general anxiety and hurry to push regular farm work. The soil is dry, the weather is generally good, and every surrounding agreeable, while just the reverse is apt to be the case in the spring, and on this account every thing that is absolutely necessary is sure to be postponed until fall.

Any garden soil is improved by being plowed or spaded in the fall, and left open to be mellowed and invigorated by the action of the frost or the atmosphere.

If the door yard, or lawn, is rough, or grown up with bushes that are not wanted, take the spade or hoe, and put it in good, level, clean condition, so that it may easily be kept mowed smooth next season. If there are any barren patches, soil them, or sow blue grass and clover seed on them in February or March next.

Before winter sets in in earnest, see that everything not likely to prove quite hardy is covered up.

Of course, all tender plants, as dahlias, gladiolas, tube roses and other bulbs, must be taken up and stored away.

Dahlias and gladiolas will do well enough in a dry cellar, where the temperature is about 50 in winter. Dahlias keep best in dry sand or other material, just so as not to allow the tubers to shrink up. Gladiolas, after they have dried somewhat, should be cleaned of all roots and tops, placed in paper bags and laid on a shelf or drawer till wanted in the spring.

The whole family of pinks, though generally left exposed to the weather, would fare better if covered with leaves from the forest or rough manure.

A bed of spring bulbs should be prepared and planted, as near the door-yard as practicable. Their early bloom, even before the snow has entirely ceased to fall, or the frosts to bite, will prove a welcome harbinger of spring, and anticipate the season of beauty and fragrance. The soil, if not sandy, should be well drained, and mixed with one-fourth part of loose sand from the creek. Plant the large bulbs three or four inches deep, and the small ones about two inches. Spread a few inches of rotten manure over the bed in the fall, which should be removed in the spring.

Lettuce and spinach can be raised nearly a month earlier by planting the seeds late in the autumn, and covering them an inch. Make your beds rich with hen or barn-yard manure for lettuce and spinach; the latter is said to be the best test of the richness of the land—it must be well fed to flourish. Cover the beds with leaves, straw, or Lemlock boughs, and, if possible, place boards over them to retain the coverings.

In April remove the rubbish, and your plants will soon flourish. The careful observer will remember how often lettuce and spinach come forward early in the spring from having sown themselves the previous autumn.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Fried Oysters.—Take one half a pound of good sweet butter (not lard), melt and let it get quite hot in a skillet or frying-pan. Have a plate of wheat flour ready. Now take out the oysters and drop each one in the flour, turning it over so as to cover each side with flour, then drop into the butter. Let them fry till nicely browned. Serve while hot. Oysters cooked in this way are good enough for the palate of a king, or even for an American sovereign.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

Economy in Meat.—Take cold meat of any kind—pieces left from the table; cut in pieces a quarter of an inch square; put in a frying-pan; cover the meat with water; put in a small piece of butter, pepper and salt; when this comes to a bil stir in a little flour and water, previously mixed. Have two or three slices of bread toasted; place them on a platter, pour over them the meat and gravy while hot. This will be found an excellent dish prepared from meat usually thrown away.

Mince Pies without Apples or Meat.—For the benefit of those, who, like myself, are in a new country where apples are scarce, and beef much more so, I send you a recipe for mock mince pies. One teacup of bread; one of vinegar; one of water; one of raisens; one of sugar; one of molasses; one-half of butter, one teaspoon each of cloves, one of pepper, one of cinnamon. The quantity is sufficient for three pies. They are equally as good as those made in the usual way. I have never yet seen a person that could tell the difference. Try them, all ye lovers of mince pies, and my word for it, you will pronounce them excellent.

Make Your Own Candles.—Take two pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow; dissolve in warm water before the tallow is put in; then melt the tallow in the alum water with frequent stirring. This will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful candle, clearer for summer or winter use, almost as good as sperm.

Barley Soup.—Take two pounds of beef, a quarter pound of pearl barley, two onions sliced, two carrots chopped, salt and pepper to taste, place in a gallon pot, fill up with cold water, boil very gently for five hours.

TO FATTEN CHICKENS.

It is hopeless to attempt to fatten them while they are at liberty. They must be put in a proper coop; and this, like most other poultry appurtenances, need not be expensive. To fatten twelve fowls, a coop may be twelve feet long, eighteen inches high and eighteen inches deep, made entirely of bars. No part solid—neither top, sides, nor bottom. Discretion must be used according to the sizes of the chickens put up. They do not need much room; indeed, the closer they are, the better—provided they can all stand up at the same time. Care must be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be together, or they will fight. If one is quarrelsome, it is better to remove it at once; as, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up. The food should be ground oats, and may either be put up in a trough, or on a flat board running along the front of the coop. It should be mixed up pretty stiff with water, the latter is the better. It should be well soaked, forming a pulp as loose as can be, provided it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after daybreak as may be possible or convenient, and then at intervals of four hours. Each meal should be as much and no more than they can eat up clean. When they have done feeding, the board should be wiped, and some gravel may be spread. It causes them to feed and thrive.—*Cottage Gardener.*

HOW TO SAVE GIRDLED FRUIT TREES.

A correspondent of the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* says Mr. Lemuel Town of that place practices successfully a method of his own invention for saving girdled trees. His method which was first applied to a fruit tree in his own garden in Milford, is to graft five or six scions as large around as a goose quill and long enough to reach over the girdled place, into the tree. The live bark is first notched above and below the girdle, the sprouts sprung into place and the ends fastened with wax. These scions grow rapidly and in time spread over the whole girdled surface. Two thrifty apple trees standing upon the premises of Samuel B. Westen, on Temple street, in Nashua, were completely girdled by mice eighteen years ago, one of them having the bark taken off over a foot in width on one side, and were saved in the above manner by Mr. Town, and they are still in good bearing condition.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A Michigan farmer has cleared $17,500 from his peach crop.

Connecticut seed leaf tobacco has brought sixty cents per pound this fall.

The damage to the apple crop of Michigan by the late cold snap is estimated at $1,000,000.

A late fire in New Hampshire has caused a neighboring row of apple trees to bud and blossom.

A farmer, in selecting cattle, should be sure to choose those that have a well formed head, with a full, mild eye.

A correspondent of the *Hearth and Home* has a novel cure for a balky horse. He says: "Fill his mouth with dry, loose dirt, take hold of the bit, and he will go if there is any go in him."

In screwing nuts into any part of machinery in cold weather, be careful not to heat them with the hands, or they will contract after being screwed on tight and become immovable afterward.

Bad odors from stye or stable offend the nostrils and impoverish a farm. The richest manures are those that have been so treated as to emit little or no smell. Dried peat is the best deodorizer. Manure that has given off most of its stench, is like cider that has stood all day in an open pitcher.

Rye, as a crop, is not properly appreciated. It springs up early in the season, and is valuable as a grain crop long before clover is large enough to feed, and as a seed crop is valuable for bread—more healthy mixed with corn than wheat bread. Sown early it makes excellent fall feed for stock after grass has ceased to supply pasture for stock.

Agriculturists in California are turning their attention to the raising of opium. Poppy plant, it is found, will grow there almost without cultivation, and the gathering of the juice of heads, of which opium consists, is as simple in operation as the making of maple sugar. Raw opium is worth about $20 a pound, and it will be seen that the pecuniary inducements to embark in the business are very great.

Kentucky promises that ere long our belles will not have to send to India for Cashmere shawls. The Angora goat is now successfully bred in this country and of the three or four thousand woolbearing goats of the best breeds, Kentucky claims the largest share. Neither France nor England has been so successful as America in acclimatizing this valuable animal; Kentucky especially is already producing superb worsted stuff from the Angora wool, and Cashmere shawls are the next in order.

The best time for Killing Hogs.—A correspondent in the *Journal of Agriculture* says:

Kill your hogs the very first cold spell after the 15th of November. It is a mistaken idea that to save your pork you must have extreme cold weather. Pork should never freeze after killing; you can never make good bacon of frozen hogs. If the weather is sufficiently cold to form ice, if only one-fourth of an inch thick, it is cold enough.

Your meat will take salt in moderately cold weather very quick; in extremely cold weather it will hardly take salt at all.

Horses out of Condition.—Feed once a day cut hay or oats, with bran or shipstuff, with as much good hay as they will eat clean. Change feed as often as possible, as they seem to relish it better. The aim is to keep their digestive organs in a healthy condition. Keep stables well ventilated and clean, with plenty of light.

In breeding to improve stock, it is of the first importance that the male should be of superior pedigree.

Raising of a Man-of-War.

Two years since a number of citizens of Philadelphia conceived the idea of raising the hull of the British sixty-four gun ship Augusta, sunk in the Delaware river, about a mile and a half below Fort Mifflin. The ship was one of his Royal Highness, King George's fleet, and was blown up, the concussion driving one of her sides out. This occurred in the year 1777, and since that time the waters of the Delaware have had full sweep at forcing the mud and sand into and through the shattered hull. On Friday of last week, all that remained of the ship was floated and taken to Gloucester, creating intense excitement along the river and among the Jersey folks, who were anxious to see the vessel they had heard of and read so much about. Among the relics recovered were a silver spoon, very heavy, bearing the maker's mark, and a crest conspicuously engraved upon the end. Near the bowl is engraved "H. W., 1774." Upon a piece of metal, about four inches long and an inch wide, is very plainly engraved the Lord's Prayer, appended to which is the name David Pyett, 1774. On the reverse side is engraved various designs. A wonderful looking silver watch, small in size, and almost round in shape, is another rare curiosity. The divers brought up a number of British guineas of the date of 1765, and they are very perfect, and now that they are no longer in circulation in Great Britain are, of course, very valuable. Two heavy cannon have been recovered bearing the British coat of arms, and it is estimated that at least one hundred tons of kentledge is in the hull. This kentledge is composed of flat pieces of iron about two feet long, and used for ballast. Each piece bears the royal stamp of the king, the letter R. It is supposed that there are at least one hundred tons of shot on board the vessel. Battle axes, cutlasses, guns, pistols, and all of the paraphernalia of a man of war are visible, and much of it will be saved. The timbers of the ship are in an elegant state of preservation, and a novel feature of her construction is that she was put together by trunnels, no bolts being used.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Bachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Neuralgia,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morpheu,
Scrofula,
and the various
Diseases of
the Skin and Bolls.

Dr. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

MALARIOUS FOGS.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism, and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the Fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemic. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and at the same time the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the patient who is badly sick or ailing in most instances the consequence of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The use of objects, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly, and safely by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an aperient and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the bowels or over stimulating the circulation by imparting it as an antidote.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 11th, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., no3:td Sec. and Treas.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4, 1869. }

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of Government tax.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saw Mill Business, under the name of

DUFF, CHILCOAT & CO.,

Has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by

SAMUEL DUFF.

At the former office of the firm on 36th street, near A. V. Railroad.

SAMUEL DUFF.
F. K. DUFF.
WM. H. CHILCOAT.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1869. no15:d5

LATEST OIL STRIKE.

JUSTICE! LIBERTY! ECONOMY! AND FREE TRADE!

To secure even handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offering in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by

S. C. TRAUERMAN.

The fullest LIBERTY to be enjoyed when the man who orders a ready dressed in a suit or new summer clothes which fits him so comfortable as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

To practice ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.

FREE TRADE of the freest sort, practised every day, and all day, at the big store, 11 Clothing Hall. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. Trade tremendous just now at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Cocoa nut suits for $7 worth $15.
Spanish suits for $9 worth $20.
Skating park suits for $12 worth $25.
$00 suits, linen, at $4 50 each worth $8.
Black dress coats for $10 worth $20.
Boys' suits for $5 worth $10.

And a great many more too numerous to mention. Call early and secure your bargains, as we have but a few days to sell. Remember Big No. 11 Sixth street.

S. C. TRAUERMAN.

PROCLAMATION.

The qualified Voters of the EIGHTEENTH WARD, City of Pittsburgh, will meet at the usual time and place for holding elections, on

TUESDAY, November 16, 1869,

To elect ONE PERSON as SELECT COUNCILMAN, to fill the vacated term of David Hamilton, deceased.

JARED M BRUNER, Mayor.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, October 27, 1869. oc28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT 14½ CENTS,
GOOD QUALITY DARK DELAINES.

AT 25 CENTS,
Double Width Alpacas and Poplins.

AT 87½ CENTS,
Waterproof Cloth.

AT ONE DOLLAR,
WATERPROOF CLOTH.

AT 12½ CENTS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

AT 22c., DOUBLE WIDTH
Country Flannel,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.
no16

DAILY ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
Fine Silk Bows,
Wide Sash Ribbons,
Ladies' Silk Scarfs,
Roman Plaid Ribbons.
EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.
Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Childrens' Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.
REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.
Black Silk Fringes,
Full Line of Colors.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,
A Complete Line.
CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear
BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES.
All styles of the new
Boulevard Skirts,
Gents' White Shirts,
Paper Collars,
Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 & 80 Market Street.
se18

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Have Just Opened
And are prepared to offer, at the very lowest Prices, the largest assortment of
NEW GOODS
Ever brought to this market.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS.
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOODS, SHAWLS, SACQUES AND SCARFS.
BOUCLE AND FELT SKIRTS
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.
CORSETS, Rossel and Palm
SHIRTS & DRAWERS, all colors & mixtures.
Ladies' and Children's MERINO UNDERWEAR.
KNIT JACKETS.
FELT SHINE SKIRTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, BOWS, SCARFS AND NECK TIES.
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
TRIMMINGS, FRINGES,
VELVET RIBBONS.
CLOAK LOOPS.
CORD AND TASSELS.
BUTTONS, BRAIDS &c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
VELVETS.
VELVETEENS.
SATINS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
HATS—In late styles.
BONNET and HAT FRAMES.
BONNET, BOW and SASH RIBBONS.
Wholesale and Retail,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
no

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Direct Importations,
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
oc21

CARPETS.
NEW FALL STOCK.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades,
DRUGGETS.
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
oc18:d&w3

NOW IS THE TIME TO
SECURE BARGAINS.
Before going East we offer our entire stock of Watches, Gold Chains, Chain and Hand Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Parian Marble and Fancy Goods, Opera Glasses, etc., etc., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Persons desiring anything in our line will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
no15

J. K. SWINT ..... J. M. BRATT.
SWINT & BRATT,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,
No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.
A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done. oc4:72

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIEM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW DRESS GOODS
LATEST STYLES.

STRIPED AND PLAID
WOOLEN SHAWLS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS.

Hats and Bonnets.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
PLUMES, &c.

Handkerchiefs and Collars,
Stockings and Gloves,
Knit Sacques, Scarfs, Mitts

Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Men's Shirts and Drawers,
Men's Gloves and Socks.

NEW GOODS
IN ALL
Departments of the House,
AT
Wholesale and Retail, at
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Streets, Allegheny.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
FELT CARPETS,
1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3⅝
YARD WIDE.
BORDERED SQUARES
Suitable for Parlors,
DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,
Woolen, Linen and Cotton,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON
Notwithstanding the undimished tariff on these goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
oc29:d&w3

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.
Corner of Irwin, now off the grade at low figures, entirely
Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do
Golden Drips, Loverings, Brunjis, Stuart's Adams' and Long Island Syrups.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses.
Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 60 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200 000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Martland,
Wm. F. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James Wyman, Jno. P. Kelly,
Chas. H. Reed, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Bank ing business.
jel0-1y

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
no16

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, November 15, 1869, }

The advance in the rate for foreign exchange has put up the price of gold from 126½ to 127¼, with a very firm feeling. The short interest in the gold room is almost entirely closed out, and the easy money market enables holders of gold to carry it at a comparatively low rate of interest. The outside public and importers are more directly interested now to see an advance in the premium than the regular dealers and gold brokers, but the absence of any clearing house facilities prevents larger transactions than the actual gold now on the market, since the actual gold is delivered in every instance, and no small houses with limited means can engage in the dealing, although they may be able to carry or to borrow gold. In speaking of the price of gold in these columns, it is not so much the value of gold expressed in currency as the influence of a low or high quotation of gold will have on our general market of manufactures, as well as produce. A high currency gold would make the farmer who holds grain, or the planter who has cotton to sell, dispose of his product and pay off his debts; would stimulate the cultivation of large fields of grain and cotton, and would contribute to a certain buoyancy to trade and industry; but when we consider how demoralizing the influence of a depreciated currency is on the whole population, and the fact that we are also, lately getting poorer every year in spite of our abundant crops, every effort should be made to come down to specie payments at as early a period as can be done without restoring to violent legislative measures.

Before the Administration and Congress can pass any laws aiming directly at an early resumption, gold should fall at least below 120 in order to bring down the currency price of bonds, which would be no discredit to our national finances, although it might prevent the pet scheme of our Secretary of the Treasury from funding the debt at a lower rate of interest. It is very doubtful whether this could be accomplished even by offering a new loan in Europe. The prospect of a lower interest on our national debt would lower the market value of bonds per se, and would throw a large number of bonds on the market from private individuals as well as national banks, the latter stamp, which would abandon their privileges and do bus ness under a less strict surveillance.

The greatest obstacle in the way of a reduction of interest on our national indebtedness and a too early resumption of specie payment, is the large amount of our home debt, now estimated at twelve hundred million dollars, or more than one half of our funded debt. A reduction of taxes, and even of duties on the necessaries of life, would probably more speedily assist to come to a specie basis and favor trade and the industry of the country than any other legislative measures.

Bonds were dull to-day, less sympathizing with gold than for some time, but gradually yielded under large offers to sell.

Stocks are dull, and fluctuating within narrow limits. At the close a better feeling prevailed.

Money very scarce, and only procurable at high rates.

Business inactive.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 127¼; Silver, 122; Eighty-one's, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113¾; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, New, 113¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 115¼; Ten Forties, 107½; Adams Express Company, 54½; Merchants Union Express Company, 94½; American Express Company, 54½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 34½; New York Central, 181½; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Ohio & Mississipi, 26; Michigan Southern, 88; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 81; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103½; Chicago & North Western, 70½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85½; Erie, 26½.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$6,51	$6,40
Paris, per franc	26¾	27
Berlin, thaler	96	98
Frankfort, florin	39	38

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

In the Executive Session of the Gold Board this afternoon Mr. Hoyt, in behalf of the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Several of the officers and members of this Board have been threatened with legal proceedings for fulfilling their duties under the Constitution of this Exchange, it is hereby

Resolved, That the Board give its hearty countenance and emphatic support to the officers and committees in the discharge of all duties required by the Constitution.

The report of the Committee on Clearing House was then made and adopted. This report provides for the re-establishment of the New York Gold Exchange Bank as a clearing house. The only modification made to the report, as rendered by the committee, was the adoption of a provision to exclude all except those who are members of the Gold Room from the privileges of the clearing house.

There was considerable shifting of call loans on stocks, which, in connection with the fact that there was a little more activity in leading railway shares, caused a more active demand for money, late in the day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, inquiry from stock brokers was more active than for a long time, although no appearance of stringency. The general rate of call loans is 7 per cent. discount, and the market is without perceptible change. Nominal rates are 6@7 per cent. for prime names and 12 to 24 for single name paper.

In mercantile circles there is a growing feeling against banks generally for accommodating Wall street speculators freely on call and at the same time cutting down merchants in their accommodations in the discount line. This action meets with no little censure from merchants, and steps are being taken to remedy the evil.

The *Express* says: A project is on foot to start a bank with $20,000,000 capital, for the sole purpose of discounting business paper. It is stated that some prominent German capitalists have signified their willingness to subscribe $5,000,000 to the capital stock of such a bank. Some commission houses are to retire from business owing to the fact that their capital does not return sufficient. On the other hand, it is maintained that some firms with large means, including Baltimore commission and jobbing houses, are to quit the dry goods business and start the banking business in Wall street.

Sterling, dull but firm at 8½@9¼. Gold firmer but quiet, opened at 126¾, touched 127¼ and closed at 127@127¼. Carrying rates at 6@6¼ per cent.

Governments steady. Coupons '81, 117¾@117⅝; do '62, 115¾@115⅝; do '64, 112½@113½; do '65, 113¾@113⅝; do new 115¼@115⅛; do '67, 113½@113⅝; do '68, 107¼@107⅛; Ten-forties, 108, 107¼@107⅛; Currency 6s, 107¾@108.

State Bonds firmer on Missouris; rest dull; Missouris, 87¼; old Tennessees, 59¾; new do., 52½; old Virginias, 49; new do., 53¾; old North Carolinas, 39; new do., 37. Special tax 40.

Stocks continue dull in the absence of outside operators, and there is a disposition among the leading speculators to await the meeting of Congress and clearer indications of legislation on financial affairs before engaging in any large operations. The Treasurer of the new consolidation, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, has given public notice that the books for the transfer will be opened to-morrow at the office of the Union Trust Company, this city, for the exchange of stock certificates and for the issuing of consolidation certificates, in pursuance of the terms of consolidation. The market was generally strong in the afternoon, with the only active stocks New York Central, Lake Shore, North Western and Pacific Mail. Prices at the close were hardly up to the best rates of the afternoon, and the market was somewhat unsettled, though generally firm.

Three Thirty Prices—Canton, 57½; Cumberland, 9½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 8; preferred, 16; Adams Express, 67; Wells, Fargo, 18¼; American, 34½; United States, 91¾; Pacific Mail, 55; New York City, 181¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 41; Hudson, 108½; Reading, 96½; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 80; North Western, 70¾; do. preferred, 85; Rock Island, 103; St. Paul, 68¾; do. preferred, 88¾; Wabash, 56; Ft. Wayne, 88¾; Terre Haute, 19; do. preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 150; do. preferred, 149; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Columbus, Cincinnati & Illinois Central, 23½; Marietta & Cincinnati, 1 preferred, 20½; St. Jo, 107; Burlington & Quincy, 147.

Mining shares quiet. Boston prices: Calumet, 80; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 10; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 22.

Sub-Treasury balance, $87,942,000.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, November 15, 1869. }

The very inclement weather, which we have had for some days past, has a tendency to restrict out door business, which at best is not what it should be and nothing to boast of. Our merchants have been looking forward so long for the much expected improvement, that they are becoming discouraged, as the prospects are no better now than they were two months ago. Nothing definite or satisfactory has been received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in regard to placing Pittsburgh on an equality with western shippers over that road, and from this it is fair to presume that that corporation does not intend to respond to the very fair and just proposition made by our merchants, and that the present policies will continue in this respect are not likely to be realized.

APPLES—We can report steady and liberal arrivals but with a continued good demand, prices are well sustained, ranging from $2@3,50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 8@9c.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged—sales of prime at 30@35c.

BEANS—$2,60@2,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼@4¾ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $1,50@5.

CIDER—Is dull with a supply in excess of the demand; may be quoted at $6 to 7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—quoted at $12@16 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 31½@32, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from 18@21, the outside figure for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quite dull and unchanged. Apples, 8@9 cts; Peaches, 9@10 for quarters, and 12@13 for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@12½.

EGGS—Sales limed at 23@28, and fresh packed at 35@35c.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 58@59 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is dull and neglected though without quotable change. Winter wheat flours may be quoted at $5,75@6,25, for fair to choice.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet—but little offering and not much wanted; $1,18 is still regarded as the ruling price for prime red. Oats quiet and unchanged; 46@47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. New corn is still quoted at 70@75, and old at 85@90. Rye dull and nominal at 90@95—so far as we can learn there is no buyers above 95. Barley is dull and unsettled, a dealer who had some good Washington county spring to sell, informed us that $1 was the best offer he could get, which he declined letting unwilling to accept less than $1,15.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny market at $15@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2662,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of extra No. 1, at $1,38@1,43, and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Lake Shores, now at 55@60c bushel. Sweets nominal at $3@4 per bbl.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POULTRY—Sales of dressed chickens at 12@15 cts. per pound, and dressed turkeys at 16@18. Live chickens at 45@50 cts per pair, and by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and prices nominal—old stock almost exhausted.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either clover or Timothy seeds. Sales of flaxseed at $2,40, at which figure it is wanted.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, November 15, 1869. }

The heaviest part of the oil business is now being conducted by the newspapers, the "bull" and "bear" movement being the topic of discussion, and it looks as though it would be continued until one side or the other is annihilated—on paper. In the meantime the trade generally is invited to take a back seat, and there remain until the conflict is over, and it appears that operators, pretty generally, have accepted the invitation, as there has been no business deserving of the name for two or three days.

Compared with Saturday the market presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice; the feeling seemed to be somewhat easier to-day, and dealers generally reported business very dull, and, if anything, prices were a shade lower than on Saturday.

CRUDE.

No sales. Spot is still quoted at 17, with a settlement of contract reported on that basis. Seller November, 16½; seller this year 16½; buyer this year, 17@17¼.

REFINED.

No sales. November quoted this evening at 35; December at 34; and December to March and January to March 33½@34.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Hutchinson Oil Refined Co. on account G. S. Thomas 800 bbls; Marion Oil Works on account Rose Bros. 240; Holdship & Co. 560; Wagner & Leech on account G. S. Thomas 160; Fisher Bros., on account E. H. Long 160; H. W. Tweddle, on account G. S. Thomas 50; Lockhart, Frew & Co., on account same 480; Fisher Bros., on account same 400; A. B. Mills, on account W. Bartle 80; Fulton & Marvin, on account J. Mawhinney, 240; J. McKelvy Bros & Co., on account J. Mawhinney, 240.

Total ..... 2,299 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED BY A. V. R. R.

Liberty Oil Works 255 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philada.

Standard Oil Co., 155 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 266 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 533 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Refined Co., 210 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter 193 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,618 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co. 33 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 599 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total shipments 632

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
MONDAY, November 15, 1869. }

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale to-day was comparatively light, about 750, against 1,300 last week, and with an improved demand and several droves taken on New York account, the market was stronger than it has been for several weeks, and for all grades prices ruled higher. There was an unusually large number of good cattle on sale to-day, which is usually the case on market day preceding thanksgiving, and they were all sold at an advance over last week's prices, and commoner grades also, were held with more tenacity and in many instances brought 20 to 25 per cent. more than the same grade of stock sold for last week.

Of the good cattle on sale to-day, Gillel & Co took several droves for New York, including one car load of extra steers, averaging 1,415 pounds, at 8 cents. Chas. Welde (Butcher) also bought 10 head of extra cattle at an average of about 8 cents, including one very fine heifer, weighing 1,460. He also bought a calf two months old, weighing 610 lbs, at 10 cent s, live weight. This is being the case Mr. Welde's patrons will have some nice veal this week, though this is nothing new as he never has any other kind on his stall. Sir. Welde buys the best cattle in market, and we know this to be a fact by personal observation. All of the cattle above referred to were sold by P. Sparks & Bro.

Sherrard & Wells sold 10 head of steers from Jefferson county, Ohio, to L. Rothchilds & Co, at 8.

Sheltmantle & Stoufler sold 36 head Butler county steers and heifers at 4 @6¼.

Smith & Blue sold 42 head Indiana corn steers and heifers at 4½@6¾.

M. Filmser sold 29 head common Butler county stock at 3½@4.

F. Kraus sold 28 head common stock at 4@4¾.

L. & J. Shomberg 60 head from Chicago at 4½@6¾; 42 head from Washington county at 6@7.

Sam Lemmon sold 80 head Washington county steers at 5¼@6¾.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 23 head Chicago steers at 5¾@6,90; 41 head from Ohio at 4½@6¾.

Peter Hartman sold 43 head Green county cattle, Pa. stock at 6¾@6¾.

John McAllister sold 6 head bulls at 6¼@6¾.

Katz & Keefer sold 30 head Chicago stock at 5¾@6¼.

Kraus & Haas sold 78 head from Washington county and Chicago at 5@6¾.

Jacob Needy 35 head of Ohio steers at 6@6¾.

M. Verner sold 24 head Washington county stock at 5,60@6,80; 25 from Green county at 5½@6¾.

Hazleton & Blackstock 80 head mixed stock at 4½@6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn 100 head of mixed stock at 4@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 78 head; wholesaled 17 head to Gillett & Co. extra at 8, averaging about 1,400; also 10 head to C. Welde at 8; one extra calf two months old weighing 640 pounds at 10 cts., live weight.

Nicholas Carr sold 25 mixed stock at 5@6¾.

Jas. McAllister sold 15 head Penn'a. scalawags at 4½@4¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 18 to Gilleft & Co. at 6¾; retailed balance at 4½@6

Trautman & Lobman sold 63 head from Washington county at 5½@7.

Hodges & Taylor sold 18 head at an average of 4¾@5¾.

Emerick & Co. 12 head mixed stock; 3 fresh cows at $70 per head; 9 head mixed stock at 4@4¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep on sale was somewhat larger than that of last week, and upon the whole the quality was much better than it has been for several weeks. There was some very fine sheep in market to-day, averaging from 100 to 110 lbs, and though not to be expected, they brought fancy prices, 5¼@5½ cts. The whole number on sale to-day was about 2,500 head, and for the common grades the market was dull, and it looked at 10 o'clock as if there would be a number left over unsold. Good to prime sheep may be quoted at $5,50@4,50 per head, and extra to fancy at 5¾@5¾. Lambs may be quoted at $4,00@5,00 per head.

Frank Kraus sold 90 head sheep at $4,60 per head.

Adam Bast sold 130; wholesaled 10 head averaging 90 lbs at $4,85; and 3 averaging 80 lbs at $2,80.

Jacob Emmel sold 275 head of mixed sheep at $4,25@5,00.

John Walters sold 100 head mixed sheep at $4,25@5,00.

Jas. Mowland sold 200 head from Mercer Co. at $4,25@5.

Wm. Young sold 120 head sheep and lambs, at an average of $4,75.

P. Bannon sold 70 sheep for Patridge, at $2,70 per head.

J. F. Allen sold 175 sheep from Beaver Co., at $4,90@5,50.

D. B. Taylor sold 46 head of sheep averaging about 70 lbs at $2,12½.

C. Beezer sold 150.

W. Neely sold 104 sheep and lambs, at $2@5,75.

C. H. Moulton had 46; held at $3—unsold.

Kauffman sold 200 scalawags—expected to average $1,25 per head.

J. F. Neely sold 270 head; sold 20 head extra to Tesh averaging 118 lbs at 5½; retailed balance at $4,90@5,75.

Chas. Walker 81 head scalawag sheep to Kimberlin at $1,40.

Dennis Haggerty 90 head; sold at an average of about $2.

John Fairley 150 sheep and lambs, at $4½@5¾.

HOGS.

Market steady and moderately active though unchanged—the demand is mainly local, being confined to supplying immediate wants of butchers. We quote in a retail way at $10@11,60 per cwt gross, for fair to prime heavy averages.

Reed, Elliott from Jefferson Co. Ohio, sold 47 hogs to Byers & Co. at 10.

A. Horner sold 49 from Belmont Co. Ohio to Emerick & Co. at 10.

Jacob Needy sold a small drove at $10,40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales of 2,000 bales, at 25¾@25¾c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 25,222 bbls; market heavy; sales of 370 bbls, at $5,65@5,25 for superfine State and western, $5,35@6,60 for extra State, $5,20@6,10 for extra western, $6,10@6,65 for white wheat extra; $5,55@6,20 for R. H. O., $6@6,50 for extra St. Louis and $6@9 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye Flour quiet; sales of 200 bbls at $4,70@5,00. Corn Meal quiet; sales of 100 bbls Marsh's Colorie at $5,35. Whisky firmer; sales of 500 bbls western at $1,06@1,10, free. Wheat—receipts 25,500 bush; market rather more active and a shade firmer; sales of 160,000 bush, at $1,18@1,20 for No. 3 spring, $1,03 for rejected do., $1,20@1,31 for No. 2 do., $1,30 for No. 1 do., $1,38@1,43 for amber State, $1,60 for California and $1,32 for Shoboygan. Rye quiet. Barley more active and decidedly firm; sales 75,000 bu at $1,05@1,06 for two rowed state; $1,30@1,35 for Canada West, the latter price for Bay Quinte. $1 for poor to fair two rowed. Barley may melt quiet. Corn—receipts 49,800 bu and 26,3c better; sales 74,000 bu at $1,02@1,06 for unsound mixed western; $1,05@1,09 for sound do. Oats—receipts 80,996 bu and without decided change; sales 61,000 bu at 62@65c for western; 65@66c for state. Stock—wheat 240,893 bu, corn 855,424 bu, oats 615,401 bu, rye 31,700 bu, barley 51,954 bu, malt 61,985 bu, peas 5,944 bu. Rice dull and heavy; sales 65 tcs Carolina at 7@7¾c. Coffee steady. Sugar quiet and very firm; sales 500 hhds Cuba at 10¾@11¾c. Molasses quiet and steady and other kinds dull and heavy. Petroleum is quiet at 20¾c for crude; 34¾c for refined. Hops are quiet. Linseed oil quiet. Pork a shade firmer, with sales of 465 barrels at $30,75@31,00 for mess; closing at $30,75 cash; $24,25@25,00 for prime, and $27@29 for prime mess; also 500 barrels new mess seller January and February at $19,25; 100 bbls western prime mess for December at $26,75, and 250 bbls prime mess, deliverable in Milwaukee, at $25. Beef steady, with sales of 200 bbls at 10@15 for new plain mess; $12@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales of 100 tcs at $27@28 for prime mess; $30,00@31,00 for India mess. Beef hams are steady; 125 bbls at $15@21, and old $32@33,35. Cut Meats dull and heavy; 65pkgs at 12½ @14c for Shoulders; 16@18c for hams; middles firm and quiet; 87 bxs at 16¾c for city middles, and 16¾c for western short ribbed. Lard a shade firmer; 450 tcs at 17@18c for steam, and 18@18¼ for kettle rendered; also, 3,500 tes steam seller December, January and February at 17@17¾c. Butter dull at 20@33c for choice. Cheese dull at 17@18c. Freights to Liverpool heavy and decidedly lower; shipments 120,000 bush wheat per steam 7½@7¾d, and 1,000 bbls flour at 2s. 3d. per sail and 3s per steam.

Later—Flour, market closed slightly in buyers favor with limited demand for export and home use. Wheat steady with moderate demand, exports and limited speculative inquiry, No. 2 spring at $1,20@1,31; winter red and amber at $1,38@1,41. Rye, dull at $1,06@1,07 for western. Oats, steady at 63@64½c for western. Corn, very firm under speculative inquiry at $1,02@1,06 for unsound, and $1,07@1,08 for round mixed western. Pork, very firm at $31 for new mess seller January and February; Beef, quiet and steady. Cut meats and bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm at 17¾@18c for fair to prime steam. Eggs, steady at 46c with fair demand.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Flour unchanged; family $5,25@6,00, extra $4,75@5,00. Wheat in limited demand at $1,05@1,10 for Nos. 2 and 1 red winter. Corn scarce and very firm at 88c for old car, new sells at 70c, but it is not dry enough yet to shell. Oats steady at 50@ 55c. Rye dull at 85c. Barley dull and unchanged. Cotton unchanged and quiet; middling 25½c. Pork active and firm at full prices. Whisky firmer at 93c. Mess pork dull, new offered at $30; no sales. Lard is in good demand and higher, with sales of 300 tierces at 16¾c for prime steam. Bettle held at 17¼c, and small lots sold at this rate. Bulk meats held firmly at 12¾c for shoulders, and small lots sold at this rate. Bacon firmer and quiet; sales of 200 pieces; middling 21½c. Hams scarce and firm at full prices. Butter unchanged and dull. Eggs scarce and advanced to 35c. Linseed oil dull at 96@ 92c. Lard oil $1,33@1,37. Petroleum 33 @35c for refined. Sugar unchanged and firm at 13¼ to 16c for raw. Coffee steady at 20¼c for Rio. Gold 126¾. Sterling exchange 1-10 per cent. discount to buying. Money market closed at 9 to 10 per cent.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Eastern exchange 1-10th off buying and 1-10th premium selling. Flour dull and easy, with sales of 400 bbls for spring extra. Wheat in active demand at ¼@½c lower, with sales of 250 l at 89½@90c, No. 2 at 86@87¾c, closing at 87¼c for No. 2. This afternoon the market was dull at 87c for No. 2 seller November. Corn firm and buoyant and 1½@1¾c higher, with sales of 20s. 2 at 72¼@74½; rejected 70@71½c, closing at 74½@74¾c for No. 2. This afternoon the market is dull at 71½c for seller 2ov. for No. 2. Oats firmer and ¼@¾c higher; sales No. 2 at 38½@39c, closing at 39c. Rye quiet and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 73c, No. 2 70@71c, rejected 64c, closing at 71c for No. 2. Barley dull; No. 2 entirely nominal at 92@ 95c. Highwines steady and firm at $1, closing firm. Sugar 13¾c for cut loaf for common to prime Cubas. Provisions firm and active. Mess pork $28@28,50. Lard 16½@17c. Green shoulders 10¾c, in salt 12 days 11c. Green hams 14¾c. Short rib middles 14¾c. Freights dull. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,582 bbls flour, 91,760 bushels wheat, 25,435 bush corn, 53,472 bush oats, 3,352 bush rye, 1,491 bush barley, 3,799 bags. Shipments 6,556 bbls flour, 43,579 bush wheat, 126,531 bush corn, 66,802 bush oats, 1,832 bush rye, 2,168 bush barley, 2,807 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—Tobacco scarce and in demand at full prices. Cotton quiet at 25½ for middling. Hemp nothing doing. Flour steady, but very little inquiry; sales of superfine at $3,85@4,00, X at $4,25@4,50, XX at $5, XXX at $5,25 @5,60, and family at $5,75@5,75. Wheat, medium grades, dull and slow, and choice scarce and firm; sales No. 2 Iowa spring at 80c, No. 2 red fall 90@97½c, and $1,02½@1,10, choice $1,20@1,25, prime white $1,30@1,38, and choice $1,30. Corn firm at 70c for sound mixed in bulk; sold mixed in sacks at 82@86c, choice yellow 90c, and prime white $1. Oats dull and unchanged at 42½@43c in bulk; 47½@50c, sacks. Barley heavy and only the best qualities are wanted; strictly prime Minnesota spring sold at $1,16@1,17½; fall $1,10. Rye inactive and purchasers scarce at 65@70c. Provisions dull and business is confined to small order sales at $23 for new mess Pork; dry salt shoulders held at 16½c. Lard: sales in small way at 16¾c for choice tierces; 18c for keg. Highwines firm at 97c. Hams, sales at 100 bush, corn 7,200 bush, oats 58,800 bush, barley 14,300 bush, rye 30,00 bush, hogs 4,400 head.

CLEVELAND, November 15.—Flour is steady and quiet; city made: $7,50@7,75 for double extra white, $6,50@6,75 for double extra amber, $6,00@6,25 for double extra red winter, and $5,75@6,00 for double extra spring. Wheat firm; $1,27@ 1,28 for double extra white, $5,00@6,00 for double extra red, $5,80@6,22 for double extra amber, $5,80@6,20 for double extra spring. Wheat; sales of 4 cars No. 1 red winter at $1,15, and four cars No. 2 do. at $1,13, seller; also 1 car at 85c. Corn; active and firm at 71¼ and 15¢ holders at the close asked a shade higher, but did not succeed in getting any further sales. Oats unchanged and quiet; 47@ 48c for mixed. Cheese firm and in good demand at 17¾@18c

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.*

Discharged.—C. E. Wilson, who was arrested at the Union Depot, Sunday, a notice of which we published yesterday, was discharged by the Mayor yesterday morning.

Threats.—Jas. Obrien was before Alderman Taylor yesterday morning for threatening to take the life of Patrick Quinn. He will have a hearing on Wednesday.

We have reasons for bespeaking attention to one of the "*Wants*" advertised to-day. $3,000 are needed for a new business that only awaits this needed capital to make it at once productive and very profitable. A large sale is already assured.

Passenger Railway Meeting.—Last evening the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizen's and People's Passenger Railway was held, at which Messrs. James Verner, J. H. Wright, Alexander Speers, J. H. Jones and Richard Hays were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Attention is Called to the advertisement headed "*Au Bon Marche*" in this morning's GAZETTE. The ladies are interested, as there will be an "opening" of a new and extensive stock of all the latest styles of millinery goods, to which we shall make extended reference to-morrow.

Organ Concert.—An exhibition of the new organ erected in the Lutheran Church, Seventh avenue, will be given this evening. The builder, Mr. Knauf, and C. C. Mellor will preside at the organ. In addition to the organ *exhibition*, some of our best vocal talent will be present to assist. Tickets can be obtained free of charge at Wattles & Sheaffer's, Fifth avenue, and Weyman & Bros., Smithfield street, and at the church.

About to Move.—Yesterday Alderman Koenig issued a warrant for the arrest of George Kaiser, charged with fraud, on oath of N. Kirsch. The prosecutor alleges the defendant is proprietor of a news stand on Ohio street, Allegheny; he is indebted to him seven dollars and a half; that he is attempting to defraud him of the same by selling out his stock and making preparations to remove to to Ohio.

The Western University.

The classes in the Collegiate and Scientific departments of this Institution are unusually large, and in all respects it never was more prosperous. The new department of Engineering has a large class. Students desirous of a thorough extended Collegiate course can here enjoy great advantages. The Faculty consists of twelve Professors. The present term commences the 14th inst.

The First of the Season.

The first invoice of the new crop of molasses has just been received and is advertised for sale by the house of John S. Dilworth & Co., 130 and 132 Second avenue.

If we are not mistaken this shipment is a part of the crop raised by Mr. Dilworth on his own Louisiana plantation, and is a worthy sign that we are beginning to raise our own sugar and molasses, and of the far reaching enterprise of our merchants.

Burglary.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock the residence of Mr. Thomas Goodale Western avenue, Allegheny, was entered, and a lot of wearing apparel, including a silk dress, velvet sack, silver spoons, and several coats, carried off. The thieves removed a sash at the side of a hall door at the rear of the house, thrust a hand through the aperture, slipped the bolt back, and thus effected an entrance. A domestic in the family heard the noise, but thought nothing of it and gave no alarm.

A Good Joke on a Soldier.

A young man from the Arsenal came to the city on business, and, among other things requiring attention, was an aching tooth, and so repaired to the office of Dr. G. W. Spencer, No. 255 Penn street, and with apparent skepticism inquired if this troublesome member could be taken out without pain or injurious effects upon himself. Having received a satisfactory answer, the Laughing Gas was administered and the tooth extracted in a moment or two, after which he raised up in the chair and said, "Well, Doctor, that gas has no effect on me; I am sorry," and threw himself back in the chair to show what a man who had seen service could do, and with determination, said: "I will have it out anyhow. I have been a soldier; certainly I can bear that." The Doctor informed him he could do no more with the tooth. At this the young man concluded as there was blood in his mouth, there had been a trial made, and thrust his tongue in the cavity to see what had been done, and to his delight and astonishment, the tooth was gone.

Petroleum Items.

The Titusville *Herald* of Monday says a new fifteen barrel well was struck on the Toles farm, between Lower Cherry run and the Allegheny river, a few days ago.

The well owned by Emery Bros., on the Walter Scott Oil Company's tract, Upper Cherry run, is reported to be producing from 160 to 200 barrels daily.

The old Harmonial well No. 9 on the Armstrong farm, Pleasantville, which was drilled in to the second sand rock about a year ago, and which produced a small quantity of green oil for some time was recently drilled deeper and torpedoed. It is now yielding ten barrels of green oil daily. The success which has attended the late operations on this well proves conclusively that a green oil belt underlies the Pleasantville black oil producing rock. This well is located about a mile north of the large green oil well on the Independent tract, and is of much importance, as it indicates the course taken by the green oil.

Messrs Hukill, Mitchell and Davis struck a new twenty-five barrel well on the Shaw Farm, near Lower Cherry run, last week.

At Parker's Landing the production is steadily increasing, and new strikes are being made at the rate of two or three per week. About a week ago a new fifty barrel well was struck on the upper island by Messrs. Shannon & Allen. A few days previous the Enterprise well No. 2 was struck. This well commenced to produce at the rate of twenty-five barrels daily, but the yield has since increased, and is now about sixty barrels per day.

On Saturday last two new wells were struck on Fisher Brothers farm, formerly the Tyrrel farm. One of them is producing twenty barrels and the other fifteen barrels daily.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and select audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to welcome Lucille Western, who has long been a favorite with the lovers of the drama in this city. "East Lynne" was presented, Miss Western appearing in the roles of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, and Mr. J. A. Herne, a talented young actor, in the character of Francis Levison. The piece was well put on the stage, and the several members of the stock company in the cast sustained their respective roles admirably. The piece will be repeated this evening, when a large audience may be anticipated.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The return of James Taylor, who is universally popular with the patrons of the "Old Drury," in connection with the Mack Combination, as might have been expected, attracted a large audience to that institution last evening.

MINSTRELS.—Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty & Hengler's Sensation Minstrels will give two of their grand and inimitable entertainments at the Academy of Music on Thursday (Thanksgiving day), afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Henry Vincent will deliver his lecture entitled "Queen Elizabeth of England," under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. No reserved seats, but they will doubtless all be sold.

CONCERT.—The celebrated Allegheny Quartette club will give a grand concert at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., for the benefit of Emmanuel Church, Allegheny. Tickets for sale at the music stores.

FAIR.—The attendance at St. Bridgets fair, now being held at St. Bridgets church, Eleventh ward, continues to increase, and quite a lively interest is manifested in the voting on the several articles to be disposed of.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

MONDAY, November 15.—The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock, A. M., a full bench being present. The following business was transacted:

Artizans Insurance Co. vs. Mooney & Drennan, D. C. Judgment affirmed. Opinion *per curiam*.

Ballantine vs. McGeagh, C. P. Judgment affirmed. Opinion *per curiam*.

Dollar Savings Bank's appeal, D. C. Appeal quashed *per curiam*.

Gibson vs. Kaufield, C. P. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Elizabeth Tp. School Director's appeal, D. C. Decision affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

The list from Washington, Fayette, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence was called over.

Lloyille vs. Brown's Ex'rs, Washington county, *non pros.*

Wilson et al. vs. Buffalo township, Washington county, non-pros.

Grants vs. White et al., Washington county. Argued by Montgomery for plaintiff in error, and by McKennon contra.

Hedge et al.'s appeal, Washington county. Argued by D. T. Watson for appellant, and by D. S. Wilson contra.

Nixon's appeal, Washington county. Argued by Montgomery for appellant and by Wilson contra.

Ammon et al.'s appeal, Beaver. Argued by S. B. Wilson for appellant, and by Chamberlain contra.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Co. vs. William Graham, Lawrence county. Argument by McComb and Hutchins for plaintiffs in error, and by Taylor and Kurtz contra.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, November 15.—The case of Louis Lamp vs. Minas Tindle administrator of the estate of John Moffat and James Old surviving John Moffat late partners as Moffat & Old previously reported had not been concluded at the time of adjournment.

TRIAL LIST.

124. Butler vs. Litzkus.
13. Manus vs. Bukhart.
18. Smith vs. Knapps Nephews.
102. Huckenstein vs. Lee.
99. Ross vs. Kulrpschild.
201. Nathans administrator vs. Kraus.
14. Wilson vs. Adams.
104. Lee vs. P. Ft. W. & C. Railway Co. et. al.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, November 15.—Shamberg & Bro. vs. Frederick Hempe. Execution attachment. Plaintiff takes a non suit.

John R. Cribbs vs. George Noll. Action to recover for balance alleged to be due on lot of lumber sold by plaintiff to defendant. Verdict for defendant.

Reineman, Meyran & Seidle vs. Adams Express Company. Action to recover damages for loss of jewelry shipped by plaintiffs with defendants to Franklin. Verdict for the defendants.

John Heid vs. Jacob Schwartz. Action to recover loaned money. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

203. Smith et ux. vs. McCoullough.
2 5. Rourke vs Kindlin.
207. Scott vs. Deknight.
210. Fierst vs. P., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.
211. Cuthbert vs. Royston.
214. Carline vs. Campbell et ux.
216. Smith, Pratt & Co. vs. Pa. Salt M'f'g Co.
217. Hahn & Hadley vs. the A. & V. Coal Co.
220. Keely vs. Woods.
221. Renson et al. vs. Allegheny Ins. Co.
222. Lewis et. al. vs. Downing.
225. Powell vs. Littell.

The Graveyard Question.

A meeting of the lot holders of the Eleventh Ward Methodist Graveyard, about which so much has been said and written during the past year, was held at the Second Ward School House, yesterday, Monday evening, Nov. 16th, 1869.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Robert King to the chair, Mr. James McKean officiating as Secretary.

The President, on taking the chair, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to negotiate with the Commissioners for a compromise of the difficulty.

Capt. Andrew Miller, Chairman of the committee, presented a verbal report, setting forth the result of the interview with the commissioners. He said that when the last meeting of the lot owners the committee had an interview with two of the commissioners. The propositions submitted to the lot owners from the commissioners had been agreed upon as the basis of a compromise. He in company with one of the committee members had visited the office of Mr. White, attorney for the commissioners, for the purpose of having the agreement put in writing, and at the suggestion of Mr. White the commissioner backed down from the agreement, so that the matter now stands as it was before the proposition to compromise.

Mr. White said he held that the reputed lot owners had no title to the ground, and that they would find the Supreme Court would sustain him.

The commissioners had submitted several other propositions, but they were so mean that he had told them he would not offer them to the meeting of lot holders.

As the meeting desired to hear it, he stated one proposition, which was as follows: They propose that each lot owner purchase a lot in some other burying ground, and remove all their dead; that the commissioners would pay the actual cost of moving the bodies, provided the vest of any single lot did not come to more than $25; and after the dead are all removed and the ground cleared off, then the commissioners would purchase the lots from the owners at the original cost price of $10 each. The proposition was in writing, and had been drawn up by the assistant solicitor in readiness for passage of the act for the vacation of the burial ground, and was like the act, a trap to catch the unsuspecting.

The only course now left for the lot owners was to prosecute the matter to the end. He had no doubts whatever as to the result, and if the lot owners were successful they could fence in the ground and use it as a burying ground, and by replanting shrubbery restore it to its condition before it had been desecrated by the hands of the Commissioners.

Mr. Floyd thought it would be necessary to erect a watch house and place a watchman in it if they desired to protect it.

At the suggestion of Mr. Miller, the Secretary read the opinion of the Court in the application for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Commissioners from proceeding further with the work of removing the bodies.

The report was received.

Mr. Floyd said that he was glad to see that the Committee was with him. He had never agreed to a compromise with the Commissioners. He had said from the first that he would be satisfied with nothing save the return of the bodies that had been removed by the Commissioners, and the restoration of the ground to as near what it formerly was as could be done.

Mr. Floyd submitted the following:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Commissioners of Liberty and Smithfield street station and the Centenary Board to bring back the corses that they have removed, and bury them as near as possible in the grave they once paid for, and place the grave marks to the same; and we pledge ourselves to stand an assessment of one thousand dollars to defray the expenses of putting a fence around the same, so that "Gabriel's trump" shall be the first to disturb them.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Committee, on motion of Mr. Floyd, were continued, and requested to have the counsel apply to the Court for the appointment of a commissioner or commissioners to take charge of the burying ground until the matter was definitely settled.

The meeting then adjourned.

G. A. R. Lecture.

The second lecture of the course before the Grand Army of the Republic will be delivered this evening at the Academy of Music by Justin McCarthy, Esq., late editor of the London *Morning Star*. The subject selected by Mr. McCarthy, "Lord Byron," is one of universal interest, and it will doubtless be handled in an able and instructive manner. There is perhaps no man more competent to talk to an audience, of England's gifted bard than Mr. McCarthy. The house will doubtless be filled to overflowing, as the lecturer's reputation, independent of the interesting subject of the lecture, should be sufficient to fill the largest halls in the country. There will be no reserved seats, nor is there likely to be any empty ones.

Buy Floor Oil Cloths at Jas. Hoag's, Jr., and save twenty-five per cent., 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Job Lot of floor cloths we expect to last only a few days. Buy and save money. JAS. HOAG, JR.,
174 Federal street, Allegheny.

We Believe Our job lot of floor cloths to be the cheapest goods now offered in any market in the world. Patterns neat and in good taste. JAS. HOAG, JR.,
174 Federal street, Allegheny.

MUSICAL.

The First Grand Concert of the Pittsburgh Cantata Society Under the Leadership of Prof. Clement Tetedoux.

Several months ago was organized in this city, after a plan which largely prevails in the refined and cultivated circles of the Old Continent, a society of our leading and most conspicuous amateur vocalists. None were encouraged to join who had not impressed by public ordeal, their claims on the community as singers of no ordinary ability, and out of a population of several hundred thousand was selected the valuable material, which composes and makes up the Cantata Society. Such a choral organization of members who are keen to perfect themselves in the finest of Divine Arts, is sure to meet with hearty encouragement from a people who are willing to accord to true talent and ability fitting acknowledgment. It was, therefore, with no feeling of wonder or surprise that we visited the Academy last evening and found one of the largest, most fashionable and brilliant audiences ever assembled together in Pittsburgh, to greet the members of the Cantata Society on the occasion of their first public concert. Those who attended faithfully and fully represented that class of people who are ever devoted to the interests and welfare of home talent, and the absence of the weak-minded and gaudy butter flies of fashion, who might not discern the finest gem of music from the coarsest vulgarism of the Italian opera, was a matter of congratulation among all true lovers of art. The audience was just such as the Society must have wished for; keen to appreciate all that was good, willing to award praise where praise was due, and capable of passing judgment on the merits of a clever rendition or difficult interpretation.

The programme was heavy, but is was framed in anticipation of the character of the audience expected. If any departed dissatisfied with the rich musical feast offered, let him conceal within himself the fact, for no ear attuned to correct harmony and perfect vocalization could have failed to have brought to the owner, a keen realization of the grandeur of the performances. It is much easier to criticise than to execute. In the "Messe Solennelle," Gounod, there is grand study. Few choirs in the leading Cathedrals of the county, where singers are paid heavy salaries, would attempt to produce it and afterwards say that they had fully communed with the spirit of the author and faithfully interpreted his creation. Here we had three score of talented amateurs who rendered the exquisite creation in a manner which baffled the most expert of our professional critics to discover a flaw or defect in the interpretation. Perhaps to Protestants, who made up the large majority of the audience, the Mass appeared too solid with too much design for effect, but with Catholics who are familiar with church music—familiar with the transitory feelings the musical Mass contains, the efforts arose high in their estimation. Accustomed to the very highest order of music, acquainted with and realizing the depth of piety sought and the direct appeal to the heart made, they could not well feel that they were outside the sanctuary where was celebrated the grandest office of their Church. It will be remembered that the Mass commemorates the sufferings, passion, glories and death of Christ. It opens with an humble supplication to the Lord to have mercy on sinners, Kyrie Eleism was chanted with a depth of feeling which appealed to all hearts present, and produced a very solemn effect. It was in this execution that Mrs. C. C. Mellor, who, we say without favor or without fear of contradiction, is one of America's most gifted daughters, first displayed her rare artistic abilities as a soprano of unequaled vocalistic power. Her voice is as sweet as Parepa's, as full of power as the Richings, and as clear toned and pure as that of a Lind or Piccolimini. It is a pity that she has not wider sphere. If ambitious, if not settled in life, Mrs. Mellor would shine in the galaxy of American stars as second to none, but she is satisfied in the meed of admiration awarded and the pleasure derived from appearing to advantage on such an occasion as was the concert of last night at the Opera.

"Credo in unum Deum, Patrem, omnipotentem, facto rem coeli et terræ visibilium omnium et invisibilium, etc.," was rendered with marked ability and produced a profound effect. When the grand climax of the execution was reached, "et incarnatus est de spiritu Sancto, ex Maria Virgine, et homo factus est," the audience seemed to take in the solemnity of the words rendered, as the rich, liquid melodies of Mrs. Mellor, so ably seconded by Paul Zimmerman, tenor, and Mr. W. B. Edwards, bass, blended and blended together. The effect was magical, and arose from not only a clear conception of the interpreters, but like wise a seldom met with appreciation of the solemnity of the passage on the part of the audience. The offertorium, one of the most solemn parts of the mass, was entrusted to the strong chorus under the leadership of Prof. George Teorge. It was an instrumental performance of surpassing beauty and effect.

The Canon of the Mass, so called because of its meaning an important rule or formula, was next introduced by the recitation of the concluding part of the service, "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth, pleni sunt coeli et terra gloria tua. Hosanna in excelsis" (præditicus qui venit in nomine Domini. Hosanna in excelsis!" etc. Mr. Brehl and Mrs. Miller sustained the important parts aided by the magnificent chorus.

Next came the benediction, after which followed the solemn "Agnus Dei," a part in which the performers showed clearly that they entered fully into the ideas of the author, and partook of the religious feelings intended to be portrayed in the execution. The concluding prayers were chanted in admirable manner and left an impression on the audience of the superiority of the powers of those figuring in the execution of the programme.

Gipsey Dife, a spirited composition, was next rendered in fine style by the Society. This beautiful production by Schubert was lately added by Fanny Raymond Ritter, and its interpretation made deep impress on the audience.

Fair Ellen, a historic cantata, one that never before has been presented to an American audience, was performed in admirable manner. Mr. J. Benitz, an artist who has few superiors in the vocal world in the possession of a richer, fuller or deeper bass voice, sustained the character of Lord Edward, while Mrs. C. C. Mellor sang Ellen's part in elegant manner. A rapturous encore was given this performance, to which the tardiness of the hour no response was made.

Too much credit cannot be awarded Mrs. Mellor, soprano, Mr. Zimmerman, tener, Mr. W. B. Edwards and Mr. Benitz, bassos, for the clever manner in which they performed their allotted parts, and it is a pity that the three score other good voices were all lost in choruses.

We hope that the concert will soon be repeated with a lighter programme. Give each of the corps a fair chance, and the society, the Cantata Society will find great and enduring popularity with our intellectual public. To Prof. Tetedoux, above all others, let the credit of the success of last evening's entertainment be awarded. Let him have the thanks of the community for his exertions in elevating music to its proper estimate, and for zealousness in promoting in our midst the fine art of music.

Sacred Concert.

Trinity Church Choir, assisted by some of the first musical talent in the city, expect to give a concert in the elegant new chapel, on Wednesday evening, the 24th. With the organ (which has been removed from the old church to the new chapel) and a fine chorus of upwards of thirty picked voices, we doubt not a musical treat is in store for those who wish to enjoy that species of music, which is produced only by the majestic tones of the organ blending with the human voice. We bespeak a large audience. Tickets for sale at Mellor & Hoene's music store, Fifth avenue.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1869.—R. H. Long, No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny: Sir: The Dexter Washing Machine is a special favorite, and can do in one hour what took a day on a washboard.

MRS. M. A. SCANLON,
No. 31 Fourth avenue.

The Dexter Washing Machine is all that any one can desire; it gives full satisfaction. MRS. J. HOWLEY,
No. 53 Fourth avenue.

PITTSBURGH, November 10, 1869.

The St. Bridget's Fair.—The voting for the set of furniture offered at the St. Bridget's Fair will close at eight o'clock on Thanksgiving evening; sealed votes, however, will be received until ten o'clock the same evening. Voting on the gold cross and chain will close on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at eight o'clock. Voting on the set of furs will close on Saturday evening, the 20th inst., at the same hour. tf

10 Dexter Washing Machines sold in two weeks. All we ask is a trial and we are satisfied you will keep it. Only two hours to do a washing. Call and see it at No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny, or at No. 70 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. R. H. LONG, Agent.

LADIES FURS.

Prices 15 to 25 Per Cent. Less Than any House in the City.—The House of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood Street.

It is no common thing for our people to express pride over our great iron and glass works, our levitahan workshops and mammoth factories, and of late we have found something else to be proud of in the way of a magnificent first class fur emporium which in point of excellence, elegance and variety of its stock, and general appointments, leads every similar house of the character in Pennsylvania, and has few equals in the country. The reader need not be told that we refer to the mammoth establishment of William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, a point of great attraction to the ladies, as well as wholesale capitalists who come from abroad. Year after year this old representative house keep pace with the times, and to-day finds itself in that commanding position in the trade which tact, enterprise and capital well exerted and judiciously used warrant. It is a leader in the fur trade and monopolizes the greater portion of that branch of business. There are

SOME REASONS WHY

this firm have made such headway. The senior member of the house, Mr. William Fleming, knows the fur trade as well as its educated man knows the alphabet, and keeps constant surveillance on the market. He buys closely and carefully, and is always on hand to secure bargains in the fluctuation of the markets in the East, and, using CASH EXCLUSIVELY in his purchases, he is prepared to afford the customers of his firm unequaled advantages. The house deals in no common or inferior goods, but to the contrary, keep the best lines from the richest and most costly to the cheapest and most humble. Throughout the various departments, the goods are marked down at from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than can other dealers afford to sell them. In all their dealings Messrs. Fleming & Co. use the utmost care and candor, making their patrons feel secure that while they save money in purchasing there, they at the same time get good goods as they could obtain by purchasing elsewhere, and in most cases much superior and better articles. The departments are in the keeping of polite, courteous and attentive salesmen, who have the same welcome to extend visitors who merely call to examine the goods as to those who call to purchase. Everything known to the fur trade for ladies', misses' and gentlemen's wear, made of the most desirable furs in the most fashionable styles, will be found in the stock, and we earnestly and heartily commend this firm to the patronage of our readers.

[From the Pittsburgh Medical News.]

Signs of Disease.

But few persons pass any considerable time of life without experiencing some of the aches, pains, weaknesses, sicknesses, etc., which are the monitors of existing disease.

These monitors should never be passed over lightly, nor considered slighly, as their neglect is the great cause of so many lingering sicknesses.

Many of the chronic diseases of to-day might have been arrested in their incipient stages, and speedy cures long since obtained, had timely application been made to a conscientious physician of learning, of judgment, and of skill in treatment.

The slightest feeling of distress is positive evidence of existing disease, and the sooner it is removed the better.

By thus nipping disease when these *signs* first appear, hundreds of lingering cases may be avoided and much suffering prevented.

It is not enough, however, for the physician to know the anatomy of the human body; the pathology of disease, and the nature and properties of his medicines.

He must know how to interpret these symptoms of disease, that he may anticipate their action.

He must know how to determine the *nature* of the disease, that he may select the appropriate remedy with which to abbreviate its course.

He must know how to determine the *exact seat of the disease*, that he may prescribe the remedy in sufficient strength to cut short its progress.

He must know how to estimate the *strength* and *endurance* of the patient, that he may calculate the prospects of a cure.

These are some of the advantages we propose to gain by a scientific examination of the urine.

The *facts* which the optical appearance, chemical analysis, and microscopic observations reveal, in a single specimen, compensate more than a hundred fold for the time required to make the examination.

They throw such a flood of light upon the nature of the disease, and give such demonstrative evidence of the exact seat of both the kind and degree may often be definitely determined by an examination of the urine alone, and whatever the disease, seldom fails in furnishing us with the clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated.

No one should disregard the slightest feeling of indisposition, no more than the severest suffering, but repair at once to a physician, whose whole time and attention is devoted to the discovery of the best mode of relieving the most afflicted, in the shortest time, and at the least possible expense.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
132 *Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Phrenology in Pittsburgh.—Fowler and Wells, of New York, will open rooms in Lafayette Hall building, second floor, Wood street near Fourth, on Tuesday, November 16th. Examinations, with faults, talents, best business, &c., given day and evening for a short time. WSMT

Williamson's Shop, 190 Federal street, Allegheny, is a first class for luxurious bath, for shaving, hair dyeing, hair cutting and dressing, also for curling and frizzle; also, for cupping and leeching. T

"Court Beauties" of Paris, as well as the elite artists, will allow no others cosmetic than the Milk of Violets to enter their boudoir. Sold by all druggists. V. W. Brinckerhoff, N. Y., agent for America.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. Im

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf.

Girls furnished in short notice for general housework or cooks, at R. H. Long's, No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny, at Dexter Washing Machine office.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.
TTHS:T.

DIED:

BLACKST CK.—On Sabbath morning, at his residence, No. 52 Anderson street, Allegheny, WM. BLACKSTOCK, aged 79 years.

Funeral on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STOCKTON.—On Sunday night, Nov. 14th, 1869, KATE E., wife of General Joseph Stockton, of Chicago, and daughter of the late John Thaw, Esq., of this city.

SEITZ.—Sunday evening, November 14th, at 9 o'clock, MARGARET SEITZ, wife of George Seitz, in the 47th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 48 Stevenson street.

QUINN.—On Sunday, November 14th, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. ANN M. QUINN, in the 59th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Warren street, Second ward, this morning, November 16th, at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

E. PATTERSON.....JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,
[Successors to Patterson & Miller,]
Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crapes and Gloves, and every article of furniture furnished on the most reasonable terms to the city. Hearse and carriage furnished. Office open day and night.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPE, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Clothing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jas. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, corner of FANNASTEE STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN GOODS are constantly supplied with real ar. tificial Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Cloths, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Hearse, Carriages furnished on short notice. Orders promptly attended. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 444 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

MISCELLANEOUS.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESSUP & CO., 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation, 437 miles long, upon which it is also a mortgage, NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on applications.

We have a full supply of the above Bonds on hand and for sale, and we take pleasure in recommending them as a very reliable and perfectly safe investment.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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NEW DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS.
Enormous Money Saved
BY MAKING PURCHASES AT
E. R. GARDNER'S,
West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,
No. 69.
$5.00 AND UPWARD.

Ladies' Cloth Sacques, all grades and styles. Look at them!

50c., HEAVY STRIPED POPLINS, SOLD THIS SEASON AT $1.25.

31 cents, Brown Poplin Alpacas, SOLD THIS SEASON AT 62½c.

62½c., BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, SOLD THIS SEASON AT 90c.

$1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
$3.50 Alpaca Robes,
$2.50 Army Blankets,
75c. Children's Woolen Shawls,
Bargains in Paiseley Shawls,
Bargains in Black Thibet Shawls,
Pargains in Arab Shawls,
Bargains in Velveteens,
Lyons Cloaking Velvets, from $8 per Yard and upwards.
Chinchilla Cloaking, $2.50 and upwards.

Flannels,
Country Blankets,
Cassimeres,
French Merinos,
Empress Cloths.

75c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, been selling at $1.25.
65c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, sold this season at $1.50.
MEN'S ALL-WOOL COLORED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 50c. each.

ENORMOUS BARGAINS.

STATEMENT OF THE REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
OCTOBER 30th, 1869.

ASSETS:

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$504,957 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, @ par	25,000 00
U. S. 1868 Bonds, @ par	25,000 00
Real Estate	2,730 47
Office Furniture	418 67
Cash	51,400 34
Total	$607,496 39

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$550,103 71
Interest to Depositors, Interest Nov. 1st, 1869	14,027 79
Contingent Fund	43,364 89
	$607,496 39

The above is a true statement.

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the above Statement correct.

WM. H. SMITH,
H. CHILDS,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr.,
NOVEMBER 1st, 1869. } Committee.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—WM. H. SMITH.
Accountant—H. C. PARKE.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,
Isaac Jones,
D. W. Caldwell,
Harvey Childs,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
C. G. Hussey,
James Park, Jr.,
Nicholas Voegtly,
Wm. H. Smith.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal, and COMPOUNDED. Open for deposit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; daily; also, on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Office, 63 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
no4:q47

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867. For the safe-keeping of Bonds and other securities, Gold and Silver, Silver Plate, Bonds, Deeds, Diamonds and Valuables of all descriptions, under guarantee, and for the renting of safes in its burglar-proof vaults. Building and Office:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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VICE PRESIDENT—HENRY LLOYD.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM REA, WILLIAM M. LYON, GEORGE BLACK, CURTIS G. HUSSEY, JAMES I. BENNETT, BYRON H. PAINTER, JOS. MORRISON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
S. F. VON BONNHORST.
au28:m67

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JAY COOKE & CO.,
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COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton street, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or address to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Wm. Clark, Stephenson & Co., Rissel & Co., Graff & Harris, Alex Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., R. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R. au28

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Lately City Floor Mill) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY GAS, BUT COAL ORSLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. no12

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 5 and 6 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COUNTY HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR WORKS.
BALLOU & ADAMS,
167, 168, 169 and 170
SECOND AVENUE.
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.
no6:30

MERCHANT TAILORS.
**1869